

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 JANUARY 1984

Lebanon

Reinstatement of Druze Officers — In response to a Saudi call for Lebanon to "overlook some considerations" in order to implement the security plan, the Lebanese Army Command will invite those officers and soldiers outside its control to rejoin its ranks. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced on Beirut radio after a meeting with the Saudi ambassador. When the reinstated officers have served for a "specific period," Al-Wazzan said, "matters" affecting them will be viewed in accordance with the Army's "rules and norms."

Beirut radio said Al-Wazzan's remarks provide a solution to the dispute over the promotion of dissident officers and thereby overcome the obstacle to the security plan. However, a Druze representative in Damascus asserted that the dissidents in Hammanah barracks "will not take orders from the sectarian government until a political settlement is reached," Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Meanwhile, Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus and subsequently arrived in Beirut, according to Beirut radio.

Military/Security Situation — Forces of the Progressive Socialist Party repulsed a Lebanese Army attack on the Suq al-Gharb-Aytat axis, killing 12 soldiers and destroying an armored car, the clandestine Voice of Truth radio reported. In the south, the Lebanese National Resistance "executed" an official of the Israeli-sponsored National Guard in An-Nabatiyah, according to KUNA. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Iranian revolution guards and their supporters have begun constructing an airport near Ba'labakk to be used for launching suicide operations. Similar airports have been established in Syria for the same purpose, the radio charged.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Iraqi Air Force carried out "warning missions" deep inside Iranian territory by overflying Tehran, Qom, Bushehr, and Khark Island, Iraq announced in a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. All the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base after successfully completing their missions, which affirm Iraq's ability to reach any target deep inside Iran, the communique added. While confirming that one Iraqi plane overflew Tehran, a communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian fighters forced the intruder away. The communique said the Iraqi plane broke the sound barrier "while fleeing." TANJUG reported that a "loud explosion" was heard in Tehran 10 minutes after an air raid alert.

Kohl Visit to Israel

The FRG will demand guarantees from Saudi Arabia that West German arms will not be passed on to "other elements," a spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in remarks reported by IDF Radio during the FRG leader's visit to Israel. Nevertheless, Kohl made it plain to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that West Germany cannot renege on its arms deal with Saudi Arabia, according to officials in Kohl's entourage cited by Jerusalem television. On the other hand, Shamir's office denied that Kohl had made the comment on Saudi guarantees, the television added, while Jerusalem radio reported earlier that Kohl told Shamir the FRG has made no decision yet on the sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia.

A commentary on Kohl's visit in the daily *MA'ARIV* said he was "not prepared to say anything soothing" regarding the sale of tanks and aircraft to Saudi Arabia, and the paper also sharply criticized Kohl's call for Palestinian self-determination.

PLO Affairs

Palestinian sources in Amman disclosed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's meeting with Jordan's King Husayn will not take place before mid-February because of the latter's travel abroad, according to Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. A "reliable source" in Cairo cited by AFP affirmed that 'Arafat will lead a Fatah delegation to Egypt soon before the PNC meeting scheduled to start in Algiers on 17 February. DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah told a Sofia press conference reported by BTA that no PNC session will be possible "in the near future."

African Affairs

Libyan Involvement in Chad — GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei issued a statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Bardai denying Libyan involvement in the recent commando raid into southern Chad. Chadian Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila, however, said a "strong Libyan column" was responsible for the incursion, in which a French plane was shot down and hostages were taken, according to AFP.

French officials in Paris likewise held Libya responsible for the raid and the downing of the plane, Paris radio reported, and French warplanes have arrived in Ndjamena as reinforcements. Nevertheless, the radio deemed it "unlikely" that France will carry out reprisal operations.

The Libyan news agency JANA quoted a French spokesman's comments on the raid and reiterated that "there are no Libyan forces in Chad" and that Libya therefore "refuses to be accused of something it has not committed." The agency asked rhetorically why France, while talking about its international responsibility, "sides with the insurgents against legitimacy in Chad."

Libyan-Moroccan Talks — After wide-ranging talks between Libyan and Moroccan Government ministers in Rabat, the two sides signed a "general cooperation agreement" that provides for the establishment of seven specialized committees aimed at promoting primarily economic and social cooperation, MAP reported. King Hassan II praised this "positive step in consolidating Moroccan-Libyan cooperation" and informed the Libyan delegation that he will reply soon to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi's invitation to visit Libya, MAP noted.

Pakistan

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of opposition parties, issued a statement condemning the "privileged treatment" granted to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, AFP reported. The statement criticized the government for allowing the Afghans to carry weapons and appropriate land and for affording them preferential tax treatment.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 019

27 January 1984

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Husayn-'Arafat Meeting Reportedly Postponed [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 1
DFLP Leader Holds Press Conference in Bulgaria [BTA].....	A 1
Islamic Bank Aid to Various Countries [WAKH].....	A 1
Arab League's Klibi on Arab Summit, Lebanon [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 26 Jan].....	A 1
Resistance Operations in Israel Reported	A 2
South Lebanon Operations [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2
Nabulus Attack Reported [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 3

OPEC AFFAIRS

Follow-up Committee Meeting Postponed [INA].....	B 1
OAPEC Ministerial Committee To Meet 21 Feb [QNA].....	B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA**KUWAIT**

Students Issue Appeal on Representation [ARAB TIMES 26-27 Jan].....	C 1
---	-----

OMAN

Interior Minister on Kuwait, Gulf Security [AL-ANBA].....	C 1
New Antiaircraft Missile Tested	C 1

PDRY

Chairman Receives Fatah's Salah Khalaf	C 1
--	-----

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD on Reagan's 'Terrorism' Remarks	C 1
--	-----

YAR

President in Hague After FRG Visit	C 2
--	-----

EGYPT

Mubarak Accepts Jordanian, Iraqi Visit Invitations	D 1
Mubarak To Begin African Tour 31 Jan	D 1
Reportage on ICO Delegation 29 Jan Visit	D 1
Guinean President Heads Delegation	D 1
Experts To Study ICO Positions	D 1
'Ali Supports Pro-Palestinian Conference in Cairo	D 1
Ghali Interviewed on Relations With Israel, Africa	D 1
[Rabat AL-'ALAM 23 Jan]	
Commentary Underlines Dangers Facing Middle East	D 2

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,353	E 1
Military Spokesman's Statement on Overflights	E 1
Trade Minister Receives Indonesian Counterpart	E 1

JORDAN

King Husayn Receives Iraq's 'Aziz 27 Jan	F 1
House of Representative Member Dismissed [SAWT ASH-SHA'B 27 Jan]	F 1
Decree Approves Electoral Law Amendment [SAWT ASH-SHA'B 27 Jan]	F 1

LEBANON

VOL on Planes To Be Used Against U.S. Fleet	G 1
Leadership Meets; Al-Wazzan on Plan Obstacles	G 1
Saudi Mediator Arrives in Beirut 26 Jan	G 1
Continuing Reportage on Security Developments	G 2
Suq al-Gharb Clashes [Voice of Truth]	G 2
Mountain Area Shelled [Voice of Truth]	G 2
'Limited' Security Setbacks	G 2
Army Mountain Positions Shelled [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 2
PSP Radio Greet 'Alayh, 'Aytat Defenders [Voice of Truth]	G 2
Shi'ite Leader Rejects Arens' Remarks 26 Jan [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 2
More Reportage on Developments in South	G 2
Resistance Kills Israeli 'Agent' [KUNA]	G 2
ISF To Assume Sidon Security	G 3
IDF Destroys Imam Harb's House	G 3

SYRIA

Saudi Mediator Meets Foreign Minister, Others [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	H 1
Reagan Remark on Syrian-Israeli Clash Viewed	H 1
AL-BA'TH Links Reagan Actions to Domestic Standing [23 Jan]	H 2
Reports on Deputy Prime Minister's Tehran Visit [cross-reference]	H 2

ISRAEL

Ambassador Denies NEW YORK TIMES Report	I 1
Delegation Head: U.S Strategic Talks 'Successful'	I 1
Differences Over Lavi Financing	I 1
'AL HAMISHMAR: U.S. Pressure for Belt-Tightening [26 Jan]	I 1
Continuing Reportage on Visit by FRG's Kohl	I 3
Meets Shamir, Peres 26 Jan	I 3
Arms Sales Discussed	I 3
FRG Seeks Saudi Guarantees	I 4
FRG's Mertes Interviewed	I 4
MA'ARIV Critical of Visit [26 Jan]	I 4
MA'ARIV's Moshe Zaq Comments [25 Jan]	I 5
AL-FAJR: Jordan Asks 5,500 To Go to West Bank [13 Jan]	I 6
West Bank Delegation Visits Amman, Meets 'Ubaydat [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 26 Jan]	I 6
Traffic Across Jordan Bridges Decreased in 1983	I 6
AL-FAJR Rejects 'Subservience' to Jordan [10 Jan]	I 7
Two Settlers Indicted for Murder of Hebron Girl	I 7
Territories Police Units To Be Reinforced [AL HAMISHMAR 24 Jan]	I 7
English Weekly Reviews East Jerusalem Press [NOW 26 Jan]	I 8
Foreign Currency Regulations in West Bank Updated	I 8
Egypt Agrees To Help Gaza Economy	I 9
Egyptian Found Dead in Elat Committed Suicide [DAVAR 23 Jan]	I 9
Explosion in An-Nabatiyah; No Casualties	I 9

Druze Policemen Refuse To Serve in Lebanon	I 9
Southern Lebanese Civil Guard Commander Killed	I 9
New Arrangements for Al-Awwali Bridge Traffic	I 9
IDF Renovating Jewish Sites in Sidon	I 9
War, Budget Blamed for Lower Level of Stores [<i>HA'ARETZ 25 Jan</i>].....	I 10
No Decrease Reported in Trade With Lebanon	I 10
Radio, Television Schedule Reduced Hours [<i>'AL HAMISHMAR 24 Jan</i>].....	I 10
Israel-Hungary Association Established	I 10
Statistics Released on Visitors From Eastern Bloc [<i>YEDI'OT AHARONOT 25 Jan</i>]	I 10

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OUA Defense Commission Talks Open in Accra	P 1
Initial Delay [<i>NAN</i>].....	P 1
Defense Force Objectives Debated [<i>Accra</i>].....	P 1
Onu Describes Angola Visit [<i>Accra</i>].....	P 1
Mengistu Message Assails RSA [<i>Luanda</i>].....	P 1
Sahel Drought Alleviation Body To Hold Summit [<i>AFP</i>].....	P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Leaders of 'New Fatah'	Q 1
JANA Rejects French Criticism on Chad	Q 1

MOROCCO

Talks Held With Libyan Delegation	Q 1
Documents Signed	Q 2
Spanish Foreign Minister Makes Brief Visit	Q 3
Meets Belkeziz	Q 3
Received by King	Q 3
Moran Comments on Talks [<i>Madrid</i>].....	Q 3

SUDAN

Return of Ethiopian Soldiers Arranged	Q 4
Tunisian Official Arrives 27 Jan	Q 4

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

COPWE Central Committee Issues Statement [<i>MAP</i>].....	R 1
ELF Official Asks Arabs To Recognize Eritrean Cause [<i>Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea</i>]	R 1
Government Forces Attacked in Ibbat Province	R 2

TANZANIA

Nyerere Chairs Party Debate on Union in Dodoma	R 2
--	-----

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Assembly President Extols Change of Country Name	S 1
--	-----

CHAD

Minister Accuses Libya of Attacking Ziguay Position	S 1
---	-----

GUNT Communique: France Responsible [Radio Bardai]	S 1
French, ANL Losses Depicted [Radio Bardai]	S 2

ZAIRE

Trade Agreement Signed With Czechoslovakia	S 2
Government, Yugoslavia Reaffirm Trade Ties	S 2

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA

PLO Chief 'Arafat Arrives in Conakry	T 1
Welcomed by Sekou Toure	T 1
'Arafat Speech Upon Arrival	T 1

LIBERIA

Doe, Israeli President Pleased at Results of Visit [Radio ELWA]	T 2
Military Tribunal Chief Decries 'False' Press Reports [Radio ELWA]	T 2
Government Orders Closure of DAILY OBSERVER [Radio ELWA]	T 2

NIGERIA

Buhari Says Government To Avoid 'Witch-Hunting'	T 2
Government To 'Prune Down' Overseas Missions	T 3
Buhari Informs Sokoto Sultan of Shagari's Situation	T 3
Guinea's Sekou Toure To Visit 28-29 Jan	T 3
Perez de Cuellar Concludes Visit, Departs for Togo	T 3
Economic Problems Assessed	T 3
Calls for International Aid	T 3
Seen Off by Gambari	T 4
Government Pledges 'Open-Door Policy' With Press	T 4
Commission for UNESCO To Assess U.S. Withdrawal	T 4
National Council of States To Meet in Lagos	T 4

SENEGAL

Joint Communique Issued on 'Arafat Visit to Dakar	T 4
---	-----

UPPER VOLTA

Ghana Praised Prior to Rawlings Visit 4-6 Feb	T 5
---	-----

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

People's Assembly Approves Draft Laws; Session Ends	U 1
540 UNITA Members Said Killed in Benguela in 1983	U 1
UNITA Issues Communique on Release of Czechoslovaks [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockeral]	U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary on Crocker's Talks With Pik Botha	U 2
Talks on Namibian Independence Held in Cape Town	U 2
Government Role Seen in MNR Release of Soviets	U 2
No Action Planned on Zimbabwe Envoy Incident	U 2
Botha Denies Lesotho Bishop's Overthrow Charge	U 3
Police Arrest UDF National Publicity Secretary [Umtata Capital Radio]	U 3
Local Government Council To Hold Inaugural Session	U 3

Natal Indian Congress Demands Constitution Referendum [*Umtata Capital Radio*]..... U 3

SWAZILAND

Detainee's Application for Release Postponed [*THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 26 Jan*]..... U 4

ZAMBIA

Mulemba Meets With Envoys of USSR, Iraq, Nigeria U 4

ZIMBABWE

Mangwende Says Ties With Botswana Improving U 4

Husayn-'Arafat Meeting Reportedly Postponed*JN270836 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Jan 84*

[Text] Amman — Palestinian sources said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's meetings with King Husayn in Amman will not take place before the middle of next month. The PLO's representative in Amman said Yasir 'Arafat's visit was postponed due to King Husayn's intention to travel abroad. However, the Jordanian Royal Court officials declined to confirm or deny whether King Husayn will be outside Amman in the first half of next month.

DFLP Leader Holds Press Conference in Bulgaria*AU261427 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 26 Jan 84*

[Text] Sofia, Jan 26 (BTA) — The leader of the DFLP, Mr Nayif Hawatimah thinks that no session of the Palestine National Council will be possible in the near future. At a press conference here, he said that the convening of the session can take place in a few months' time, when, in his view, a political understanding within the P.L.O. is expected to be achieved. That is why now we are working for the restoration of the unity within the PLO. We want to achieve political understanding among the basic forces within the PLO, which will enable us to prepare for the settlement of all political issues facing us, he stressed.

He pointed out that the DFLP is seeking to right the relations between Syria and the PLO. It is our duty and we must restore the relations between Syria and the PLO said Mr Hawatimah, to be able again to wage our common war against the Israeli aggressor and against the American combat units in the region. He explained that the breakdown in these relations, which occurred last year, has inflicted a lot of damage. It was a breakdown from which only the American imperialism and the Israeli Zionism benefited.

Islamic Bank Aid to Various Countries*GF261724 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 26 Jan 84*

[Text] Jidda, 26 Jan (WAKH) — The board of executive directors of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has approved a sum of nearly 197 million U.S. dollars to finance some foreign trade transaction of its member states and to provide loans and aids to some other countries and Islamic communities all over the world. At the end of the board's 76th session here last night, a bank's statement said the board had approved 13 foreign trade transactions.

The Banks assistance include:

- 1 — Bangladesh will receive five million dollars to import phosphate ores.
- 2 — Bangladesh will receive also 200 million dollars to import crude oil.
- 3 — Iraq will receive 20 million dollars to import palm oil from Malaysia.

4 — Jordan will receive 21 million dollars to import crude oil from Saudi Arabia.

5 — Pakistan will get 15 million dollars to import fertiliser from a member state.

6 — Pakistan will receive 20 million dollars to import crude oil from a member state.

7 — Pakistan will also receive 15 million dollars to import palm oil from a member state.

8 — Senegal will get four million dollars to import crude oil from a member state.

9 — Senegal will receive one million dollars to import soyabeans.

10 — Tunisia will get 10 million dollars to import sulphur from Saudi Arabia.

11 — Turkey will receive 35 million dollars to import crude oil from a member state.

12 — North Yemen will receive 20 million to import refined oil from a member state.

13 — Syria will receive eight million dollars to import butane gas cylinders from Turkey.

The board has also approved financing of a feasibility study to improve coffee production in North Yemen at a total cost of 100,000 Islamic dinars.

In the field of aiding Islamic communities, the board has approved a 400,000 dollars donation to build a school for Muslims in Canyon Island.

It has also approved 2.25 million dollars to build a school for Muslims in Ethiopia in addition to one million dollars for participation in building an Islamic college in Chicago as well as a two million dollar donation for Chad to help the African country to improve its health services.

Arab League's Klibi on Arab Summit, Lebanon*PM261944 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jan 84 pp 1,4*

[*Abd al-Jalil Damaq report on Tunis interview with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi: "Arab Summit To Be Held on Time; Final Arrangements To Be Completed Saturday" — date not given]

[Text] In an interview with *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi affirmed that preparations are under way to hold the Arab summit toward the end of March in Riyadh. He also affirmed that Saudi Arabia has made all the necessary arrangements for providing the best conditions for convening the summit. He revealed that he will hold a meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal on 28 January in order to work out the final arrangements.

Speaking about the question of Egypt's return to the Arab League following its return to the ICO, he said that respecting the Arab League Charter and the summit resolutions and giving them precedence over all other commitments would be the starting point for ending Egypt's frozen membership.

With regard to the current preparations for convening the Arab summit in Riyadh, Mr Klibi said that an Arab League delegation went to Riyadh and held working meetings with the Saudi authorities with a view to making preparations for the summit meeting and the preparatory foreign ministers meeting. The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has made all the preparations to provide the best conditions for the summit and the ministerial meeting.

He said: "The General Secretariat is now finalizing the preparation of the dossiers of the topics that will be discussed at the preparatory foreign ministers meeting. These dossiers will be referred to the countries concerned in the next few days. On 28 January I will hold a meeting with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in order to finalize arrangements."

Asked by *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* about the relation between the ICO resolution to end freezing Egypt's membership and the Arab attitude toward ending freezing Egypt's Arab League membership, he said that the Arab League's view with regard to ending freezing Egypt's Arab League membership or otherwise stems from its respect for the provisions of the League's charter and the Arab summit resolutions as well as from its belief that the charter's provisions should take precedence over all other commitments by any Arab country on the grounds that the Arab League is a pan-Arab organization. For this reason our desire to help the Egyptian Government to remove everything that prevents it from fulfilling all the obligations in accordance with the Arab League membership makes it incumbent upon us to view this extremely important matter from a pan-Arab standpoint as defined in Arab covenants and resolutions.

Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, Klibi said that the continuation of fighting and the increase in the number of victims in Lebanon is a source of deep grief for us. There is an urgent need to consolidate all efforts, particularly the efforts of the Lebanese brothers, to stop the bloodshed. Everybody must realize that nobody is a winner if the chain of terror in Lebanon continues. The Geneva meeting was a good beginning which demonstrated to the world the cohesiveness of the Lebanese structure and the readiness of all parties to come to an understanding and seek a solution to disputes. The Geneva conference proved that the major obstacle is the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory.

He said that the United States, as a superpower shouldering great responsibilities and as a permanent Security Council member, did not help Lebanon by failing to bring pressure to bear on Israel to withdraw. In our view this withdrawal is the way to end the civil war and begin the reconstruction of Lebanon and thus enable it to realize its intellectual potential and potential as a civilization as well as its economic prosperity as a member of the Arab community. However, all efforts must be devoted to bringing about an immediate halt to all violent actions and to beginning a positive dialogue as a means of restoring the cohesiveness of the Lebanese family.

Asked about the efforts being made to ease the dispute between the PLO and certain Arab countries, Mr Klibi said: Disputes often arise whenever an important and major issue is discussed, but differences in views within the Arab family should only be a passing thing so that they do not adversely affect joint Arab action at the present critical stage in which dangers and challenges are mounting. The Arab League Secretariat has exerted great efforts to end the disputes and clear the atmosphere. Also several Arab countries have made commendable efforts, although these efforts have not succeeded so far. However, this will not weaken our resolve to continue working to mend the rift and remove all obstacles to joint Arab action. Despite the difficulties we have great hopes of succeeding in the coming months in checking the negative trend in Arab relations and proceeding toward a new course in these relations that would ensure a basis for understanding for our countries and protect cooperation from being influenced by transient and temporary disputes.

Asked about UN Secretary General Perez's invitation to a Security Council meeting to discuss the Middle East problem, Mr Klibi said: We consider the United Nations to be the natural place for discussing issues relating to people's rights to freedom and sovereignty and to eliminating occupation and aggression. Therefore, we believe that UN resolutions are basically the way to deal with the Palestine problem and the Middle East crisis.

Accordingly, the Arab states have already stressed the need to return to the United Nations and the Security Council in particular so that the world organization will fully shoulder its responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and play its role in protecting peoples' rights. Therefore, Perez's proposal serves the interests of peace, which cannot be achieved by any state or international bloc imposing solutions by force. We believe that this proposal is a constructive contribution to the development of the Middle East problem in general and the Palestine problem in particular by giving the Arab peace plan the opportunity to be the subject of discussion within its natural framework, which is the international framework.

Resistance Operations in Israel Reported

South Lebanon Operations

*JN261800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Text] The hero Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men are continuing their daring operations against the Zionist invasion forces throughout the occupied Lebanese territories. Resistance men used machineguns to attack a Zionist military patrol near the customs house at Sidon port in southern Lebanon. The attack killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers. World media correspondents said that the invasion forces immediately combed the area in search of the attackers, but their attempts were in vain.

Another group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol that was passing through the Barghuth quarter of Sidon. Several Zionist soldiers were

wounded in the attack. Zionist ambulances were seen removing the wounded soldiers from the scene.

The resistance men detonated highly explosive charges at a Zionist position near (? Ar-Rawaniyah). World media correspondents said that the siege the invasion forces imposed on the area prevented them from knowing the losses at the Zionist position.

Nabulus Attack Reported

*JN261804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Text] Despite the Zionist occupation forces' precautionary measures, our revolutionaries inside the occupied homeland are

pursuing their daring operations against the occupation forces. A group of our revolutionaries hurled Molotov cocktails at a Zionist military patrol in the center of Nabulus in the occupied West Bank. The operation wounded several Zionist soldiers in the patrol. A Zionist spokesman claimed that the operation resulted in no casualties, and said that the Israeli forces immediately waged a large arrest campaign in which a number of Palestinian citizens were detained on the pretext of their being involved with the operation. The forces also waged an intensive campaign to search for the attackers, but their efforts were in vain.

Follow-up Committee Meeting Postponed

JN261143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Vienna, 26 Jan (INA)— It was learned here today that the OPEC ministerial follow-up committee has decided to postpone until further notice the meeting scheduled to be held here on 10 February.

Oil sources close to OPEC told an INA correspondent here today that the meeting was postponed to give OPEC experts time to prepare their reports on recent developments in the international oil market.

OAPEC Ministerial Committee To Meet 21 Feb

GF261756 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Jan (QNA)— Official sources within OAPEC told the QNA correspondent in Kuwait that it has been decided to hold the meeting of the ministerial committee assigned to review the work plan of the organization and its current and future activities on 21 February. The committee is made up of the Kuwaiti oil affairs minister, the Bahraini minister of development and industry, governor of the Saudi Petromin enterprise, and the Tunisian minister of national economy.

KUWAIT

Students Issue Appeal on Representation

GF271105 Kuwait *ARAB TIMES* in English 26-27 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] Kuwait's students have urged the National Assembly to oppose a recommendation from the university's administration not to allow student representation on the university board.

The students say that they want to be given seats on the board to help solve the university's problems from within.

The university's Council of Deans has urged the Assembly's education and guidance affairs committee to reject the students' demand. And one dean has been quoted as telling the board that student participation would be "a waste of time."

In a communique, the students said that they wanted to be represented to help solve problems, not to waste time.

They said that if the Assembly backed the Council of Deans, the decision would harm the biggest intellectual section of society.

OMAN

Interior Minister on Kuwait, Gulf Security

GF261658 Manama *WAKH* in English 1550 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 26 (WAKH) — Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Su'ud ibn Harib has reiterated Oman's support for Kuwait in face of the recent subversive acts aimed at undermining its stability and security, and has also paid tribute to the speed of the Kuwaiti security authorities in identifying the culprits.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA* Badr ibn Su'ud pointed out that the threat and sabotage were not only directed against Kuwait but against all the GCC member-states, and added that deterrent measures would be taken against those who endeavoured to perpetrate such subversive acts.

On the joint Gulf security strategy, Badr ibn Su'ud said that talks are underway among the Gulf states to work out the agreement.

Asked whether there were plans to hold a meeting of Gulf interior ministers to discuss security conditions in the region, Badr ibn Su'ud said that no date had been fixed for such a meeting but added that Kuwaiti interior minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah had briefed him on the outcome of the recent explosions.

Regarding the necessity of getting an entry visa to visit Oman, he said that at a later stage this condition would be dropped for Gulf citizens.

New Antiaircraft Missile Tested

GF261650 Manama *WAKH* in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Muscat, 26 Jan (WAKH) — The final drill for the launching of a new type of anti-aircraft missile, recently introduced in the sultan's armed forces, was held under the auspices of the deputy commander of Oman's land forces Major General Masib Hamad ar-Rawahi. Units from the air defence battery of Oman's artillery took part in the exercise, which involved shooting at mock targets.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Fatah's Salah Khalaf

GF261528 Aden *Domestic Service in Arabic* 1230 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, in his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat today. During the meeting, views on developments of the situation in the Middle East and relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD on Reagan's 'Terrorism' Remarks

GF270748 Abu Dhabi *WAM* in Arabic 0610 GMT 27 Jan 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 27 Jan (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* criticized the speech which U.S. President Ronald Reagan made yesterday in which he talked about what he called the "terrorism which is being supported by some countries." The paper said that the issue in Lebanon, according to opinions of many Americans before anyone else, is the U.S. military intervention and not what President Reagan calls "terrorism." *AL-ITTIHAD* continued: If the issue of "terrorism" is a real one, "it did not spring from nothing nor was it accidental because (?what is called terrorism is no more than a kind of a legitimate self-defense.)"

AL-ITTIHAD noted the U.S. circles are worried, in the first place, that Reagan's firmness might lead to an increased U.S. military role in the region, particularly after the U.S. President said that he is seeking the support of what he called U.S. allies to fight terrorism. *AL-ITTIHAD* said someone does not need to be very clever to know which U.S. allies President Reagan is talking about, particularly when his speech came a short time after the secret meetings which U.S. and Israeli officials held to lay down the bases of the strategic alliance.

YAR

President in Hague After FRG Visit

*GF270546 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
27 Jan 84*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in The Hague yesterday on a private visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Immediately after arrival he held talks with the Dutch prime minister on bilateral relations and means of strengthening them. The brother president expressed satisfaction over the Netherlands Government's aid and contributions to our country's economic development programs.

The brother president met in Bonn yesterday with FRG President Karl Carstens and discussed relations between our country and the FRG. He expressed satisfaction over the role the FRG is playing in contributing to development in our country. The FRG president expressed his country's (?continued readiness) to aid such projects.

Mubarak Accepts Jordanian, Iraqi Visit Invitations
*NC271252 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
 27 Jan 84*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received invitations to visit Jordan and Iraq from, respectively, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn

An official Foreign Ministry source reported this to our correspondent and added that President Mubarak has accepted the two invitations, but the dates for the visits have not yet been fixed.

Mubarak To Begin African Tour 31 Jan
NC270731 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — On 31 January, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will begin an African tour which will take him to Zaire, Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania. President Mubarak will first pay a 2-day visit to Kinshasa, capital of Zaire, where he will meet with President Mobutu Sese Seko. He will then visit Kenya where he will hold talks with President Daniel arap Moi, and then leave for Somalia to meet with President Siad Barre. President Mubarak will conclude his tour with a visit to Tanzania where he will meet with President Julius Nyerere, who visited Egypt last year.

In today's issue, the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* reported that President Mubarak will be accompanied on the tour by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Reportage on ICO Delegation 29 Jan Visit

Guinean President Heads Delegation
*NC261613 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 26 Jan 84*

[Text] The Tripartite Committee established by the ICO Summit Conference in Casablanca, and headed by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, will arrive in Cairo on Sunday to inform Egypt of the decision adopted at the conference to end the suspension of its membership in the ICO. The Pakistani foreign minister is due to arrive in Rabat tomorrow to attend the Tripartite Committee meeting scheduled to be held there Saturday prior to the committee's departure for Cairo. It is known that the committee comprises the foreign ministers of Iraq and Pakistan and ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti.

Experts To Study ICO Positions
*NC261932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT
 26 Jan 84*

[Text] MENA has learned that Foreign Ministry experts are now studying the mission of the committee established by the ICO summit conference which will arrive in Egypt on Sunday, led by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. They are also studying the positions of the various Islamic states during the recent Casablanca conference. The studies will include Egypt's posi-

tions on Islamic and Arab issues and its efforts on behalf of the Palestinian, Islamic, and Arab world issues. The experts will undertake these studies prior to preparing a comprehensive report for Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, before the committee visits Cairo.

'Ali Supports Pro-Palestinian Conference in Cairo
NC270738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — It has been decided to hold a conference in support of the Palestinian people on 10 March at Arab League Headquarters in Cairo.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today reports that this was agreed upon during a meeting between Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi, AAPSO secretary general; and Ahmad Hamrush, chairman of the Egyptian Solidarity Committee.

Invitations have been sent to several international figures who support Palestinian rights, including Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Former UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Ghali Interviewed on Relations With Israel, Africa
PM262036 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 23 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How does Egypt view the restoration of relations between certain African states and Israel?

Answer: Egypt takes into consideration the OAU resolutions urging African states not to restore diplomatic relations with Israel before the Palestinian question is settled. However, these resolutions are only recommendations and as such are not binding. On the other hand, Egypt has established diplomatic relations with Israel within the framework of the peace treaty. Egyptian diplomacy will therefore adopt a neutral stand on the question of the restoration of diplomatic relations between certain African states and Israel, especially because the matter concerns those states' national sovereignty.

Question: What is the present state of Egyptian-Israeli relations?

Answer: Egyptian-Israeli relations can presently be described as being in a state of cool peace. We adhere to peace and the peace treaty, but bilateral relations are cool.

Question: The 1977 policy led to a break with the Arab world, while the present policy has greatly improved Egypt's image in the Arab world. What is the logical link between the two. Are we witnessing continuation or change?

Answer: Egyptian policy is continuing along the path of negotiation and dialogue. If there has been any change since 1977 it

can be found in the receding Arab rejection and emergence of an inclination to negotiate as clearly stated in Article 7 of the Fes Plan.

Question: Contacts have been held between Egypt and Morocco regarding African affairs. Before Fes, and in recent weeks, contacts were held between the two countries on Arab affairs. How do you assess Egyptian-African relations?

Answer: Contacts between Egypt and Morocco began years ago. There is understanding between the two governments on the principles which should govern relations between states and on the objectives they should seek to achieve; namely, peace and security in Africa, the Arab world, and world at large.

Furthermore, Egypt and Morocco insist on an intensification of efforts for the liberation of Namibia. They support Security Council Resolution 534, and both agree that there should be no link between evacuation of the Cuban forces from Angola and Namibia's independence. The two countries consult on this matter within the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

Commentary Underlines Dangers Facing Middle East
NC261426 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] First, experience over the past 35 years has shown that the basic condition for Israel's security is that it accept peaceful coexistence and even cooperation with its neighbors within the borders specified in the UN resolution that partitioned Palestine.

However, the successive Israeli Governments have not heeded this historical fact. There are numerous examples in this regard.

Second, the 1973 war proved that the Egyptian people and their Armed Forces could fight Israel and any other aggressive force. Egypt then signed a peace treaty with Israel. What is surprising is that the most rightist and extremist government in Israel — the Likud government headed by Menachem Begin — was the one that signed that agreement. Egypt honored, is honoring, and will continue to honor the peace treaty. However, the Likud government interpreted and continues to interpret some of the agreement's provisions as it likes and in a manner that serves its strategy.

Third, the Israeli Government persists in its policy of stripping the Palestinian people living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip of their identity. It announced the annexation of Jerusalem and Syria's Golan Heights, and attacked the nuclear reactor in Iraq. It invaded Lebanon and continues to reject a withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Fourth, if we attempt to objectively analyze the situation, we will find that the superpowers sparked off the Iraqi-Iranian war. We also will find that both the superpower conflict and Israeli Zionist strategic policy attempt to give the Middle East situation the character of a religious and racial conflict, whereas it essentially is a politico-economic conflict.

On the basis of all this, it is imperative that the United States restrains Israeli aggression in the area, because any expansion of aggression will escalate tension and end all hopes for regional stability.

Armed Forces General Command Communiqué No 1,353
JN261753 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
 26 Jan 84

[Communiqué No 1,353 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 26 January 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their brave operations against the forces of the rancorous, aggressive Iranian enemy forces with further vehemence, capability, and courage. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Formations of our Air Force planes carried out our warning missions deep inside Iranian territory by flying over a number of towns, seaports, and vital installations between 1352 and 1409 and 30 second today. Among the cities were: Tehran, Gonabad, Saruq, (?Ashtajin), Qom, (Nara Nava), Baba Jan, (?Malayer), (Shatan), (Kazvan), Zeydabad, Khurramabad, Aliabad, Mashahir, Ahvaz, (Vir) and Bushehr; the ports of Bander-e Khomeyni and Bushahr; and Khark Island. All of our planes returned safely to base after successfully accomplishing their missions.

These raids and warning missions affirm the ability of Iraq and its heroic Armed Forces to reach any target or point deep inside Iran and to deter the invading aggressors and destroy the dreams of the evil Khomeyniite clique in order to stop its path of war, aggression, and expansion.

2. One of our forward units sighted a number of enemy vehicles opposite Iraqi positions in the area east of Basra. Our forward units' artillery fire scored effective, direct hits. The enemy suffered losses in men and equipment. In another area of the same sector, one troop assembly point and one weapons emplacement were destroyed.

3. In the central sector of the front, our forward units pounded a number of enemy soldiers opposite our positions. Two soldiers were killed and one hardware stockpile destroyed.

4. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One 106-mm gun was destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

6. The rancorous enemy today shelled Zurbatiyah, Khormal, Sayyid Sadiq, and their environs with artillery, destroying a house in Zurbatiyah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 January 1984.

Military Spokesman's Statement on Overflights

JN261544 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1503 GMT
 26 Jan 84

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Formations of our daring Air Force planes flew over a number of Iranian towns, sea ports, and vital installations deep inside Iran between 1352 hours and 1409 hours, 30 seconds today.

Among these towns and ports are: (?Malayer), Gonabad, Saruq, (?Ashtajin), Qom, (Nara Nava), Baba Jan, Tehran, Shatan, (Kazvan), Zeydabad, Khurramabad, (?Aliabad), Bander-e Khomeyni, Mashahir, Ahvaz, the town of (Vir), Khark Island, Bushehr port, and the town of Bushehr. All of our fighter planes returned safely to base after carrying out their missions, praise be to God.

These daring, successful raids and missions that our brave eagles carried out confirm the ability of Iraq and its heroic Armed Forces to reach any target or point deep inside Iran. We are able to employ our capable planes and other suitable weapons at the appropriate time and place in order to deter the invading aggressors and destroy their evil, expansionist dreams.

Thus, we repeat our warning to the enemy that any aggressive attempt on its part against our brave, steadfast country will be boldly and decisively repulsed. The criminal Khomeyniite clique should expect further deterrent, strong Iraqi blows in order to stop its path of war, expansion, and aggression.

God is great. Victory is on the side of the Iraqis, who are in the right and who believe in values and principles. Shame and defeat will be the lot of the ruling Iranian charlatans and aggressors.

[Dated] 26 January 1984.

Trade Minister Receives Indonesian Counterpart

JN261140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jan (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali today met with Indonesian Minister of Trade Rachmat Saleh and his delegation, now visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, they discussed cooperation between Iraq and Indonesia, and the means of strengthening it. They also discussed the work of the joint trade cooperation committee which is scheduled to meet later this year.

King Husayn Receives Iraq's 'Aziz 27 Jan

*JN271240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
27 Jan 84*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace at noon today Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

'Aziz arrived in Amman this morning.

House of Representative Member Dismissed

JN271336 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — The House of Representatives appeals committee held a meeting yesterday to discuss the case of 'Abd al-Karim Mufaddi, house member representing the Nabulus area. The committee decided that his membership in the House of Representatives is legally abrogated according to the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, the House of Representatives will discuss the implementation of the constitutional provision regarding the vacant seat for the Nabulus area in the near future in order to elect a new member.

Article 75 of the Constitution states that a person who has been sentenced to more than 1 year imprisonment for a nonpolitical crime and has not been pardoned is not entitled to membership in the Senate or House of Representatives. Paragraph D of Article 17 of the House of Representatives temporary electoral law for 1960 states that the candidate must not have been convicted of a felony or a moral misdemeanor.

It is worth noting that the aforementioned member was convicted of a felony during the suspension of the House of Representatives and spent 5 years in jail.

Decree Approves Electoral Law Amendment

JN270727 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the law amending the House of Representatives electoral law for 1984.

The Parliament approved the electoral law during a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives on Tuesday.

VOL. on Planes To Be Used Against U.S. Fleet

NC261249 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] According to information available to the Voice of Lebanon, the Iranian revolutionary guards and Hezbollah have begun bulldozing the Lebanese Army Teaching Institute [ma'had at-ta'lim] barracks in Ba'labakk for the purpose of constructing an airport to be used for launching suicide operations. Iranian experts are supervising the operations. Bulldozers have been observed working day and night to construct the runways.

According to other information available to us, similar airports have been established inside Syrian territory to train Palestinian dissident groups on flying suicide missions. Among the airports that have been rehabilitated are the (Turf) Airport in Aleppo and the two old airports in Homs and Hamah. Cuban and Yugoslav experts are training dissident Palestinian elements on flying small planes, which recently arrived in Syria from Iran and will be used for launching suicide attacks on U.S. naval ships in the Mediterranean.

Leadership Meets; Al-Wazzan on Plan Obstacles

NC261921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The obstacle facing implementation of the security plan was surmounted today. Meanwhile, moves have been renewed in Lebanon and in the Arab and international arenas to ensure full implementation and stave off the emergence of new obstacles.

The weekly working meeting at which assessments are usually made convened today at the Presidential Palace. The meeting was attended by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan disclosed that he had presented to the Saudi ambassador at their meeting yesterday Lebanon's concept for a solution of the contentious issue of the promotion of some Army officers not under Army control. That issue now stands as an obstacle to the security plan's implementation.

We begin with Prime Minister al-Wazzan's statement today when he emerged from the palace. We will then move to the contacts that have been made in the Arab and international domains.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan had the following to say about today's meeting convened at the palace:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] I do not want to say that the meeting was special, because such meetings are held almost every week to assess the situation and specify the steps needed to face events as they occur. If anything, the distinguishing trait of today's meeting was a review of the recent developments that necessitated discussion at the Casablanca conference. These discussions were held between the Lebanese and Saudi and Syrian sides. They had been started by His Excellency Minister Salim, and I later completed them.

You are aware that I met yesterday with Saudi Ambassador al-Kuhaymi, during which I conveyed Lebanon's view on the promotions that have hitherto been an obstacle to the security plan's implementation. Let me say that His Majesty King Fahd conveyed to us his noble desire that we overlook some considerations and advance toward implementation of the security plan, despite the fact that the subject of the promotion of officers not under Lebanese Army command is a delicate subject. It is inadmissible that this issue should be overlooked, except within limits that would preserve the Army's morale and the authority's dignity. We have achieved a Lebanese concept, as I have said out of these premises. I conveyed this concept to Ambassador al-Kuhaymi yesterday so that the Saudi side will know of it. The Saudi side had earlier conveyed to me the august desire that a solution be found.

I believe that, today or tomorrow, the Army Command will invite its officers and military personnel to join the Army for a specific period, following which matters will be viewed in accordance with the rules and norms in force in the Army. Matters will also be viewed by keeping in mind the dignity — to which I referred earlier — and preservation of the military establishment's morale, which we respect and must respect in the same way as all of the constitutional institutions must be respected.

As we take this action, we are cognizant of our commitment to take all of the sacrifices necessary to surmount all of the obstacles to the security plan. Our ultimate goal is to ensure stability, security, and comfort for the citizens. The first objective of any regime in any country in the world is to serve the people and citizens and to secure their comfort and stability. We have made our assessment from this premise, and it is from this premise that we formed our concept. It is also from this premise that we hope everyone will respond and we will subsequently find the stability to which we aspire for the sake of our afflicted Lebanese people.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister: Don't you believe that the security plan — in the form it has been spoken of and in the form reported by the information media — has been invalidated by current events in the political and security spheres?

[Al-Wazzan] The security plan is not invalidated by either circumstances or events. The security plan signifies the restoration of the legitimate authority on Lebanese territory. If this is postponed for 1 day or more, for 1 month or more, or for 1 year or more, in the final analysis the security plan will remain the aspired and intended goal, and the goal for which all efforts are being exerted. [end recording]

Saudi Mediator Arrives in Beirut 26 Jan

NC261926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri arrived in Beirut at 2030 from Damascus. He is expected to brief Lebanese officials on the outcome of his talks in the Syrian capital.

Continuing Reportage on Security Developments

Suq al-Gharb Clashes

NC261321 (Clandestine) Voice of Truth in Arabic to Lebanon
1230 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Our security correspondent informs us that 12 members of the factional [Lebanese] Army, supported by an armored car, today attempted to advance on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat axis. The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] forces confronted them, destroying the armored car and completely annihilating the 12 members. The dead remain on the battlefield as the factional Army has not been able to remove them.

The towns of Baysur and 'Aytat were subjected this morning to gunfire from various types of weapons. The gunfire stopped after the PSP forces returned fire.

In Iqlim al-Kharrub, the Phalangist militias shelled the 'Aynut, Hasrut hills, Al-Wardaniyah, Siblin, and Al-Mughayriyah. Fire was returned and an ammunition dump belonging to the Phalangist militias in the town of (Yirmanus) was destroyed.

Mountain Area Shelled

NC261544 (Clandestine) Voice of Truth in Arabic to Lebanon
1445 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Following a new cease-fire declaration and a series of contacts, the factional Army has removed the bodies of those soldiers who this morning tried to attack the positions of the Progressive Socialist Party.

However, despite the cease-fire declaration it was reported a short while ago that the Ra's al-Jabal axis has come under 81-mm mortar fire.

'Limited' Security Setbacks

NC262034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] Today's security reports do not mention any significant developments in the security situation on the axes of the mountain, the southern suburb [of Beirut], and Al-Kharrub region, except for some limited setbacks.

A security source has stated that Army positions in 'Ayn Ksur came under sniper and RPG fire this afternoon. Army positions in Suq al-Gharb had since before noon been subjected to mortar shelling originating from gunmen's emplacements in 'Aytat. The shelling then tapered off and finally stopped at approximately 1200.

In the Al-Kharrub region, it was reported that the shelling intensified before noon. The villages of Al-Julaliyah and Bsaba traded artillery and 82-mm mortar shells. A number of missiles fell on the Majdaluna and Hasrut townships. The shelling also engulfed the Mazra'at ad-Dhar, Al-Mughayriyah, and (Shun) townships.

Army Mountain Positions Shelled

NC261705 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The security situation suffered a setback at 1800 when artillery shells were directed at Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb from the Syrian and Junblatt positions in 'Alayh.

PSP Radio Greets 'Alayh, 'Aytat Defenders

[Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Truth in Arabic carries to Lebanon on 24 January at 1342 GMT the following message of greetings to the 'Alayh defenders:

"O heroes of 'Aytat, o heroes of 'Alayh: You who are now coming under fire by the factional, fascist, and sectarian Army. Our brothers, comrades, and kinsmen, conquest will be your ally. We give you the greetings of your homeland. Greetings come to you from the land you are defending. To you come also the greetings of dignity and authenticity.

The era of forgery and brokerage will not last. The era of criminality, murder, and persecution of innocent people by the Phalangists and their allied army will not last. Our voice is your voice and may God be with you."

Shi'ite Leader Rejects Arens' Remarks 26 Jan

NC261730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Reacting to Israeli Defense Minister Arens' remarks that Israel wishes to reach accords with the Shi'ites similar to those already achieved with the Druze, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, has emphasized that the Shi'ites will continue their relentless resistance until southern Lebanon's full liberation from Israel is attained.

In another development, a statement was distributed in the south today calling on the citizens to participate in the sit-in to be staged in Al-'Amiriyah next Saturday in support of the resistance against the Israelis.

More Reportage on Developments in South

Resistance Kills Israeli 'Agent'

LD261448 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut, 26 Jan (KUNA) — Elements of the Lebanese national resistance executed this morning an agent dealing with the Israeli occupation forces in the south. Security sources in southern Lebanon have told KUNA that an element of the Lebanese patriotic resistance front fired from a car at Muhammad 'Atif Farahat, who is in charge of the national guard established by the occupation forces in Kafr Rumman in An-Nabatiyah. The sources add that the national guard official was killed. The element of the patriotic resistance from escaped by car at great speed.

They point out that the Israeli forces immediately surrounded the area where the incident occurred and started a search for the person who fired. A (?member) of the Lebanese national resistance front "The Ghosts," Hamzah Abu Hashim, said in an interview with KUNA: "We treat those who deal with Israel in an understanding way. Some of them we contact in a certain way to deter them peacefully; with some we contact their families to guide them to abandon their wrong ways; with others who are dangerous, who the enemy has been able to involve in actions of murder, terrorism and spying, we warn them to deter them... otherwise they are dealt with as enemies."

ISF To Assume Sidon Security

*NC262008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Excerpt] It is expected that as of tomorrow, Friday, in Sidon, the Internal Security Forces will assume the security tasks in the city, particularly on Riyad as-Sulh Street. The southern emergency group has made the necessary preparations for patrols to operate as of tonight.

In light of the contacts and the preliminary agreement, the Israeli Forces will use the Coastal Boulevard, instead of Riyad as-Sulh Street and Sidon's main roads. This agreement will take effect at the beginning of next week until the road junction from the Boulevard to Sayniq Bridge is asphalted. Despite the facilities that the Israeli Forces have made on the Al-Awwali Bridge, a number of citizens today stated that crossing it remains bothersome and difficult because of traffic jams and the meticulous searches.

People arriving from Sidon have said that the situation at the entrance to the city remains unchanged, although the opening

and closing measures have eased. They also emphasized their demand for the deployment of legitimate security forces and Lebanese Army. They have explained it is impossible for them to feel comfortable and reassured except under the aegis of the Lebanese Army.

In another development, Israeli Forces continue to besiege the Al-Hallusiyah township. In return, the residents continue their sit-in for the release of their township's imam, Shaykh 'Abbas Harb, and the other detainees from the township. The residents placed more obstructions on the roads today to impede the Israeli Forces, should they again attack the township.

At 0900 next Saturday, residents of Al-Hallusiyah, Markabah, and Jibshit, who are now in Beirut and the southern suburb, will stage a 5-hour symbolic sit-in in As-Safa' Mosque, Al-'Amiliyah College, to protest the Israeli practices in the south and express support for the southerners, who call for the civilians' complete resistance to occupation.

IDF Destroys Imam Harb's House

*NC270726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
27 Jan 84*

[Text] A report received from the south indicates that during the night Israeli forces blew up the house of Shaykh 'Abbas Harb, the Al-Hallusiyah shaykh whom the Israeli Forces detained a few days ago. These forces raided the township yesterday.

Information received from the south also indicates that in Shaykh Harb's house the Israelis found 100 pieces of weapons of the Kalashnikov type, as well as a large number of hand grenades and explosives hidden in water tanks.

Saudi Mediator Meets Foreign Minister, Others

JN261937 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri arrived suddenly in Damascus today and immediately met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Khaddam had earlier received Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah, former Lebanese ministers and Walid Junblatt's senior aides. Al-Hariri later met with Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah.

Meanwhile, reports received here from Beirut have carried Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's statement in which he said that on Saudi King Fahd's personal request, the Lebanese Government will issue an appeal in the next 48 hours to the Druze officers and men in the Hammanah Barracks to return to the ranks of the Lebanese Army, so that the issue of their promotion can be reconsidered and so that they will not be considered deserters. They will be reinstated and rehabilitated.

In a preliminary reaction to Al-Wazzan's statement, Marwan Hamadah said shortly after Al-Hariri left Damascus for Beirut that Al-Hariri's visit to Damascus is connected with more comprehensive issues than the problem of the Druze officers and men. Hamadah said: It is clear that these officers and men did not desert, but refused to carry out the sectarian Beirut government's orders to fire at their own people and villages. Therefore, these officers and men will not take orders from the sectarian government until a political settlement is reached in Lebanon.

On another level, Rafiq al-Hariri hinted to some of his visitors here before leaving for Beirut that the Syrian Government is still committed to the cease-fire, and to participating in the current good offices being offered to realize security and reconciliation in Lebanon and form a national unity government. He also hinted that former President Sulayman Franjiyah's position is in harmony with that of Syria. Al-Hariri was quoted as saying that he carries new, specific ideas for breaking the deadlock in the Lebanese crisis.

Reagan Remark on Syrian-Israeli Clash Viewed

JN261449 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the United States has activated all of its plans and partners as well as all of the military and political weapons in its possession in the hope of making Syria succumb to its pressure and consequently accept U.S. policy and objectives in the region. President Reagan speaks about a possible military confrontation between Syria and Israel, and he does not rule out the possibility of this confrontation developing into a military conflict between the two superpowers.

The Pentagon strategists are looking into the statistics of their allies' strength in Lebanon and Jordan, while Israel is massing more forces in southern Lebanon. Jordan's king is receiving the hordes of U.S. military trainers and experts at a time when he considers reconciliation with Israel essential and ending the conflict with it even more essential.

Since the United States is planning for a multifront and a multilateral battle, it sees no other way but to Arabize the conflict in the region under its military and political umbrella. This is why it is holding contacts with the supporters of the capitulation line. This is also why U.S. and Zionist military experts are meeting, and why the Pentagon is releasing statistics on the strength of the Phalangist army. Therefore, the United States is determined to go ahead with its adventure. It is exerting all of its efforts for the sake of a battle that would place the entire region under its umbrella. It is threatening not only a regional war, but a war between the two superpowers.

This is how the Reagan administration wants to burn the whole world for the sake of Israel. This is also how the U.S. friends and agents among the Arabs want their homeland to turn into an arena for a nuclear war in order to prove their loyalty and love to the United States, and consequently to Israel. Since Syria is an obstacle to all plots, it is no longer strange to see an increase in the number of sides that are opposed to the firm and principled course of this country's pan-Arab policy, a policy that rejects all forms of domination and hegemony over the Arab nation.

The United States thinks that an increase in the number of fronts against Syria would weaken it or at least make it turn a blind eye to the Phalangist plan to over run the southern suburb of Beirut or to expand the battle to reach the mountain area prior to a wider battle covering all of the Lebanese territory. However, the various plans and pretexts that the U.S.-Zionist brains have worked out for the battle against Syria will remain weaker than the expectations of the men behind them. This is because the sides that have committed themselves to the U.S. plan have only done so in the hope that the United States would protect them from the indignation of the masses. Moreover, Syria has never made its strength dependent on those dead people who have turned to the White House and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force for protection.

Syria has raised the slogan of the strategic balance on the basis that it stands alone against the Arab nation's enemies, including the Zionists, the Americans, and Arab rulers whom the United States has hired to carry out its policy. If the intention is to make Syria succumb to pressure, then Syria would rather wage its pan-Arab battle against all the fronts that the United States has opened rather than become one of the states that are owned by the United States and Israel in this region.

When the United States discounts all peace prospects from its calculations and considers war as the only course, the Arab citizen and his vanguard force, represented by this country, can only defend their existence by all the means in their possession against all U.S. agents, whatever their positions and stands are vis-a-vis the Arab nation's battle against its enemies.

AL-BA'TH Links Reagan Actions to Domestic Standing
PM261455 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 23 Jan 84 p 2

[Samih Abu Takk "With the Events" column: "The Marines... Between Staying and Leaving"]

[Text] After the Marines headquarters was bombed, the U.S. Administration adopted strict security measures to protect the locations of its forces, particularly after it realized that this operation was only the beginning of bigger operations in the future against the U.S. forces in the Middle East.

The U.S. Administration is aware that any new operation will have very serious repercussions in U.S. society, especially since the attack on the Marines aroused the American people's anger and Reagan was personally held responsible for it. Reagan's policy came under criticism and was regarded as an irresponsible policy since the American people saw no interest in their children being killed in Lebanon.

The U.S. Administration, having gotten involved in Lebanon, finds withdrawal under pressure a major defeat unbecoming of the U.S. arrogance to which Reagan resorted in making threats. He said that the U.S. forces will carry out retaliatory operations against those he called "terrorists" if attempts at suicide attacks on U.S. ships are carried out. Reagan admitted that a Marine withdrawal from Beirut under pressure from those he called "terrorists" would be a disaster.

Reagan believes that the threats he is making will restore for him the respect he has lost inside the United States as a result of the major defeats he has suffered in Lebanon, particularly after the downing of the U.S. planes that bombed Syrian positions and the

capture of the U.S. pilot. President Reagan nowadays is very anxious to win over U.S. public opinion because the presidential election is imminent and any weakening of his political position will cause him to lose the election.

Although Syria's name was not directly mentioned in this U.S. threat, it is nonetheless a direct threat to Syria. It is an excuse the U.S. Administration might use to carry out its premeditated aggression against Syria. What happened and whatever may happen in the future is, in the U.S. Administration's view, the responsibility of Syria. Therefore, dealing a blow to Syria would, in the U.S. view, compensate for the loss the U.S. Administration and Reagan have suffered in the United States.

If Reagan fears U.S. public opinion to this extent all he has to do is withdraw his forces from Lebanon and let the area solve its problems, which have been complicated by U.S. actions alone. Threats will not be the solution; on the contrary, any aggression against Syria will be the straw that will break the camel's back. It will further inflame the area and lead to the U.S. President becoming involved in situations from which he will not be able to extricate himself. Whatever Reagan meant by his threat, the U.S. piracy which is threatening the security and stability of the area will be faced with all capitalities and means available and we will not allow our land and sky to be the field of such piracy.

Reports on Deputy Prime Minister's Tehran Visit

For Tehran and Damascus accounts of the visit to Iran of the economic delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, see the Iran section of the 26 January South Asia *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Ambassador Denies NEW YORK TIMES Report

TA270819 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT
27 Jan 84

[Interview with Ambassador to United States Me'ir Rosenne by Re'udor Benziman —live by telephone]

[Benziman] Is the report in the *NEW YORK TIMES* that Israel has withdrawn its opposition to the Jordanian deployment force correct?

[Rosenne] The report is not correct. Israel has not withdrawn any reservations, and I do not know what that report is based on.

[Benziman] How is Israel's opposition being expressed?

[Rosenne] You asked me a question and I answered you.

[Benziman] What has the U.S. position been recently on this issue? Has there been any change? Is the second *NEW YORK TIMES* report correct, that the Americans, despite everything, have decided to establish that force?

[Rosenne] Look, that is a question you can put to the U.S. side. If you ask me about Israel's position, I have answered you.

[Benziman] What are we doing to try to change the U.S. decision, or intention, to establish that force?

[Rosenne] First, we must find out whether there really is such an intention. Israel's position is known. Israel is opposed to the supply of weapons to countries that are in a state of war with us, and this is not new.

Delegation Head: U.S Strategic Talks 'Successful'

TA262000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Excerpt] We will now deal with the talks in Washington which were partially shrouded by secrecy. The head of the military-political delegation, Defense Ministry Director General Menahem Meron, returned this evening to Israel from talks with the U.S. delegation about strategic cooperation. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the talks proceeded on a low profile.

[Begin Tal recording] Upon returning from the United States a few minutes ago, the director general of the Defense Ministry told us: This stage of the talks ended successfully. Menahem Meron confirmed that there would be a follow-up, this time on a lower level.

Both sides do not want to give publicity to the talks, Meron said, because if we really want to discuss these important issues seriously we should not do it under a spotlight. [end recording]

Differences Over Lavi Financing

TA261955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Sharp differences of opinion have emerged between Israel and the United States about the financing of the Lavi project. Our correspondent in Washington Elimelekh Ram reports that the U.S. Defense Department last night told Defense Ministry Director General Menahem Meron that \$250 million out of the U.S. military aid to Israel is not designed to finance the manufacturing of the Lavi airplane in Israel. According to Pentagon officials, this sum is designed to finance the development of the prototype of the Lavi.

It had been believed in Israel to date that this sum would be used in the first stage of the Lavi's development. The position of the Pentagon leaders has aroused concern in the Israeli Embassy in Washington because the Pentagon had also in the past been opposed to cooperation between Israel and the United States about the development of the Lavi.

'AL HAMISHMAR: U.S. Pressure for Belt-Tightening

TA261612 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
26 Jan 84 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Ze'ev Blitzer: "U.S. Pressure for Israeli Belt-Tightening"]

[Text] In the economic-strategic talks recently held in Washington, Israel asked for additional military aid this year. It is interesting to see how Israel explains its short-term strategic assumptions which compelled it to submit an additional aid request to the Reagan administration. Israel's short-term goals are certainly clear and remain unchanged. In their recent talks with their U.S. counterparts, the Israeli officials raised the following arguments:

— The need to maintain Israel's military strength as a deterring element against any hostile action by the Arab confrontation states, the PLO and other terrorist organizations.

— The need to ensure Israel's ability "to repel the enemy" in case of the resumption of hostilities.

— The need to be able "to negotiate about peace" from a position of power.

However, these goals are not easily attainable. Israel was surprised by the Egyptian-Syrian attack on October 1973 — an intelligence and political failure which led to heavy casualties in the first days of the fighting. In the 3 weeks of that war, over 2,500 Israeli soldiers were actually killed and many thousands were seriously wounded. The possibility of another surprise attack by the Arabs — 10 years later — is still haunting Israeli strategists. However, in their current strategic dialogue with the United States, they have toned down the seriousness of their assumptions which in earlier scenarios had foreseen the worst.

Hence, Israel is no longer embracing the simplistic assumption that Egypt might join other Arab countries in a war despite the recent tension in the relations between Cairo and Jerusalem. This issue was discussed in the recent talks held by senior Israeli and U.S. officials which were aimed at attaining a certain measure of mutual agreement about the appropriate scope of military aid to Israel in the next fiscal year.

The sum agreed upon in the summit meeting between President Reagan and Prime Minister Shamir in Washington last year was \$1.4 billion, all of it in direct grants. This was less than the \$1.7 billion Israel had requested but more than the \$850 million in military grants that Congress had approved in its last foreign aid bill. Another \$850 million in loans was approved then but Israeli officials pressured the administration to extend all the aid as grants in the future. Israel, which already now has the highest per capita foreign debt in the world, certainly does not want its financial commitments to increase.

The Israeli officials outlined the five "assumptions and considerations" for Israel's security needs next year:

1) The current calm, in the aftermath of the peace treaty with Egypt, will continue along Israel's southern border.

2) The Israeli-Lebanese agreement of 17 May 1983 on the pullout of the forces "will ultimately be ratified and fully implemented, enabling Israel to move its troops back to the international border and encouraging other Arab states to join the peace process."

3) The PLO's expulsion from Lebanon and "the destruction of its military bases and infrastructure will decrease the danger of terrorist activities and infiltrations of Israel's borders and will guarantee peace for the Galilee."

4) The Arab confrontation states "are accelerating the buildup of their armies, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and are buying weapons from both Eastern and Western sources, thus tipping the balance of power to Israel's detriment."

5) The absence of political and military stability in the Middle East will continue and will be characterized by "the threat of a further expansion of Muslim fanaticism and growing Soviet efforts to increase their penetration of the region."

The first three assumptions are too optimistic as far as Israel is concerned. As days go by it is less likely that the agreement with Lebanon will be implemented. However, the three points taken together enable the IDF to maintain its "combat alignment" without significantly increasing it. Nevertheless, the last two considerations point to an exacerbation of Israel's problems in the future.

The Israeli document submitted to the Americans describes Israel's security needs as follows: "Israel must maintain its aerial superiority, increase the operational ability of the armored units, expand the motorization and mobility of infantry units, and improve the intelligence apparatus and early warning system."

"Moreover, if the IDF is forced to reduce its combat alignment due to budgetary or other constrictions, the need for qualitative

improvement will become ten times more vital. Under these circumstances, the spending on advanced weapon systems and on modernization of equipment should not be expected to decrease."

The defense burden carried by Israel, even with the U.S. military aid, is immense. In the last few years, Israel was forced to spend about 30 percent of its GNP on defense compared with 12 percent in the Soviet Union, 5 percent in Britain, 4 percent in France, 3 percent in West Germany and Italy, and 1 percent in Japan.

Were Israel to spend only 5 or even 10 percent of its GNP on defense, it would not suffer the deficit in its balance of payments and the triple-digit inflation that have been plaguing Israel's economy.

The second important reason for the recent wave of economic headaches in Israel — in addition to plans like that of "buy now and pay later" of former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor — is the price of imported oil. Last year, Israel paid \$2 billion for the oil it purchased and it will pay another \$2 billion this year, assuming that prices also remain stable in the next few years.

Israel's economy would certainly be better off if the Treasury had these additional \$2 billion at its disposal. Indeed, this would have been the case had Israel still owned the oilfields in the Sinai which in full production could have more than supplied Israel's needs. Israel could have been independent today as far as its energy sources are concerned. Instead, Egypt is the one that is no longer dependent on oil from foreign sources.

These were not the only expenses in the aftermath of the withdrawal from the Sinai. According to Israeli officials, the transfer of the Israeli defense line from the Sinai to the Negev in the wake of the peace treaty cost about \$5 billion. The Carter administration, with the support of a bipartisan majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, approved an additional amount in aid of \$3.2 billion to this end. Of this sum, \$800 million were extended as grants and the remaining \$2.4 billion as loans. Israel is now paying back these loans with interest.

Hence, the withdrawal cost the Israeli taxpayer — according to the latest figures given to Washington by Israeli officials — \$1.8 billion in direct expenses and another \$2.4 billion in U.S. loans. These sums do not include the wasted military and civilian investments made in the Sinai after 1967.

In short, the Israeli officials informed Washington that all the signs point to further belt-tightening moves in Israel in the next few weeks and months which will increase the political difficulties of the coalition led by the Likud.

Meanwhile, the Americans are also closely following what is happening in Israel's economy. In addition to the planned \$1.4 billion in military aid, the Reagan administration was asked to give another \$1.3 billion in economic grants. The administration should not be expected to heed this request in full. Presumably, it will only give its recommendation for some \$850 million within the new foreign aid law. However, Israel will ask its friends in Congress to increase this sum during the lengthy examination of the bill in the House of Representatives.

The economic attache in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, Dan Halperin, has denied allegations that the administration intends to make future aid to Israel conditional on the adoption of specific measures to stabilize the economy. The United States has to date extended aid to Israel by a simple transfer of funds which Israel may use as it deems fit.

"This will also be the case in the future," Halperin said. When asked about a report in the Israeli press speculating about a possible change, Halperin replied: "Nonsense. That is simply not true, most definitely not."

His remarks came precisely at the time when U.S. and Israeli officials began their talks about the state of the Israeli economy. The officials were joined by prominent economists, who are not government workers, including Professors Eytan Shishinsky and Nisan Leviathan of Hebrew University, and Eytan Berglass of Tel Aviv University. The Israeli team was headed by Finance Ministry Director General Immanuel Sharon. According to Halperin, the talks were "to a great extent of an academic nature." Secretary of State George Shultz, an economist by profession, is very interested in Israel's economy and had suggested this type of talks last year. Although Shultz did not personally attend the talks this week, he will be fully briefed on them. What he will find will certainly not please him because it will all boil down to an ever-increasing and continued need for U.S. economic aid.

Continuing Reportage on Visit by FRG's Kohl

Meets Shamir, Peres 26 Jan

TA261149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Today is Chancellor Helmut Kohl's last day of meetings in Jerusalem before he leaves for Rehovot, Tel Aviv, and then northern Israel. Today is also Chancellor Kohl's last day of meetings with Shim'on Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. His meeting with Prime Minister Shamir was, in fact, supposed to have been held yesterday but was postponed because of the no confidence vote yesterday afternoon in the Knesset. This day of meetings is summed up by our correspondent Tzvi Lidor.

[Lidar] Good day from the broadcasting van at the prime minister's office. The meeting here ended about 30 minutes ago. Perhaps the most interesting point in it was Chancellor Kohl's answer to remarks made by the prime minister, for the third time in their meetings, on the sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia. Chancellor Kohl said that there was no decision yet on that issue. These remarks were made after Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had reviewed the issue fully and expanded on the moral aspect of the sale of these weapons by a country which, in its not too-far-distant-past, was involved in a tragedy for the Jewish people. The prime minister also spoke about the military-political aspect of such a deal and the risk it would involve for Israel as a result. He said we had no doubts that these weapons would, in the end, be aimed at us, either directly by Saudi Arabia or, indirectly, by its allies. Yitzhaq Shamir also said that the supply of German weapons to Saudi Arabia would have a most serious effect on Israel. The public in Israel, he said, would never be able

to accept such a move by Germany. After that, the prime minister went on to analyze the situation in the Middle East, attaching great importance to Saudi Arabia's position in the Middle East. In his evaluation, so we hear, Saudi Arabia has, in fact, no great role to play in this area and it is more of an economic concern [last word in English] than a country with goals. The prime minister also dwelt on the role of Syria in the area, an adventurous role in which, he said, it is trying to involve the Soviet Union.

Earlier today, before the meeting with the prime minister, the chancellor dined with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. The pair spent about 45 minutes discussing the situation in the Middle East. Of course, they also discussed the matter of the weapons.

[Begin Peres recording] The large number of weapons that flowed into Iran did not save the shah, and I do not believe that weapons will decide Saudi Arabia's fate. Saudi Arabia needs a different policy, not more weapons. I said that the sale of German weapons to Saudi Arabia would damage Germany's moral status in the eyes of many of us, in fact, in the eyes of everyone. If the goal was to preserve agreement within our countries about bilateral relations, I think this [sale] would undermine and damage that agreement. He said he was aware of that, and although he does not agree with all the points I raised, he hopes he will find a way to permit Israel, which has very many admirers throughout the world, to overcome its current isolation and again become a country that contributes to both the Third World and Europe. [end recording]

[Lidar] That was Shim'on Peres, of course, at the end of his meeting with Chancellor Kohl this morning. In reply to my question, Mr Peres added that from this morning's talk with Chancellor Kohl he had formed the impression, the same one we heard from Kohl about his meeting with the prime minister, that it was true that Germany has not yet made a final decision on the supply of weapons. Mr Peres refused to go into detail about other things Mr Kohl had said on this issue, saying that it was a private conversation.

Arms Sales Discussed

TA261950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The German chancellor made it plain to the prime minister that he cannot renege on the arms deal with Saudi Arabia, according to officials in Kohl's entourage. According to them, the chancellor told the prime minister that Israel makes large arms deals with many countries. Israeli arms sold through these deals frequently also reach Israel's enemies, Kohl told Shamir.

The prime minister's office has denied to our political correspondent that these remarks were made in the talks between the prime minister and the chancellor. Our correspondent was told that the prime minister tried to persuade the chancellor not to sell German weapons to the Arab countries.

FRG Seeks Saudi Guarantees

*TA261525 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1445 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Text] The spokesman of the West German chancellor this evening said that West Germany would demand guarantees from Saudi Arabia that the arms with which it will be supplied will not be passed on to other elements [gormim]. The spokesman remarked that, among other things, the memorandum for military and political cooperation with Saudi Arabia entails the supply of West German arms to that country. The spokesman went on to say that the arms deal was blown out of proportion during Kohl's visit in Israel, and that in his opinion it would have been better to act by means of quiet diplomacy.

FRG's Mertes Interviewed

*TA261415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1147 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[FRG Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Alois Mertes interviewed by Tzvi Lidar in Jerusalem, 26 January — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lidar] Dr Alois Mertes, the German deputy foreign minister, is a friend to Israel but must also see to the interests of his country, Europe, and the West. The first topic of conversation, of course, was the weapons. Chancellor Kohl, he said, signed in Jidda a concluding announcement guaranteeing a joint defense policy between Germany and Saudi Arabia. This means, Mertes said in reply to my question, that, in principle, we have indeed promised to supply the Saudi Arabians with weapons, but how and when it will be done has not yet been decided because the chancellor feels it is important that he first hear Israel's position.

[Lidar] He added that the chancellor wants to study the full weight of the Israeli claim because we do not, under any circumstances, want cooperation with Saudi Arabia which would be directed against Israel. Dr Mertes emphasized that this was a question of comprehensive Western cooperation with Saudi Arabia, to which Britain and France were also partners. It would be a mistake, he stressed, to say that we are interested in the arms deal for financial reasons. There is a comprehensive trend here toward a fight against Soviet expansionism. Germany, he disclosed, has also consulted with the United States on this issue, and the Americans told us that on the question of German-Saudi Arabian military cooperation, they are neutral.

[Lidar] I understand, Dr Mertes added, but do not accept the Israeli claim that you cannot — because of the holocaust, because of Auschwitz — accept that German weapons should be aimed against Israel. He said that the younger generation in Germany, which had no share in the holocaust, is incapable of understanding why the Americans, the English, and the French are permitted to sell Saudi Arabia weapons that may be aimed against Israel while we, the Germans, are forbidden to take part in this economic competition. Dr Mertes added, on this issue, that as far as he knows, the Saudi Arabians have not yet submitted a detailed procurement list. It is true that at the end of last year a Saudi Arabian military delegation visited Germany and toured its weapons industry, but, as stated, no detailed list

of requests has yet been submitted. One of the most important issues raised so far during the talks with the chancellor and the members of his entourage was the implications of Spain's joining the EEC as regards Israel's agricultural exports to Europe. We are aware of this issue, Dr Mertes said.

[Lidar] We will take into account the special interests of Israel's existence. We will also take into consideration the special significance that agriculture holds for the lifestyle of the people in Israel, to its history and ethics. As Germans, we feel committed to guard these interests, Dr Mertes said. However, he added, permit me to say that the incorporation of Spain and Portugal into the EEC is of enormous importance to Europe. This is the price we have to pay and are prepared to pay for the unification of Europe. Therefore, I understand the concern and fear here, but we will not be able to consider only this aspect. Spain's incorporation will harm many countries, obviously Israel, too. Dr Mertes also revealed, in the talk, that Germany had appealed to Spain several times and explained to it unambiguously that it supports Israel's demand that Spain should grant it diplomatic recognition and maintain normal relations with it on its incorporation in the EEC. He said: We will continue to work in this direction, but neither you nor we must forget that Spain is a sovereign country and the decisions are its own, and only its own. [end recording]

MA'ARIV Critical of Visit

TA261214 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jan 84 p 8

[Commentary by Yehoshu'a Bitzur: "Kohl Did Not Dissipate the Tension Between the Two Nations"]

[Text] Chancellor Kohl surprised us right at the beginning of his visit, and not favorably. He did not make a special personal effort to smile at us and create a pleasant, relaxed atmosphere at his meetings. He did not make an effort to dissipate the natural tension in the relations between the two nations. Hardly an hour had passed since his landing at Lod before he was showing impatience during his moving visit to Yad Vashem and intolerantly cutting short the remarks by his guide, an Israeli ambassador, and a member of the institution's directorate.

An hour later the chancellor was already seated in the prime minister's office. He was not prepared to say anything soothing on the issue of the supply of aircraft and tanks from West Germany to Saudi Arabia, although Yitzhaq Shamir immediately put this security issue at the head of the talks.

That evening Helmut Kohl hit us with the most painful knockout blow of all. In his speech at the dinner given in his honor by the prime minister at the Hilton Hotel, he emphasized the need to solve the Palestinian problem "in a suitable way." The suitable way, as he sees it, is on the basis of the most hostile resolutions against the State of Israel ever made in the European arena. They speak of granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination, the practical meaning of which is the establishment of a Palestinian state in the context of the 1967 borders. These resolutions were passed under the inspiration of France, when Paris was at the peak of its opposition to Israel.

Helmut Kohl was not satisfied with backing the Reagan plan, which he also praised, and which mentions the return of territories in Judaea and Samaria to Jordanian rule. He decided to adopt for himself a more extremist line against us than that acceptable to the U.S. Administration. This, despite the fact that the rightist government in Bonn backs the Washington administration's policy lines in all other spheres. The West German chancellor even walks hand-in-hand with the Americans on the issue of the Pershing missiles in his country, something that has caused a large section of the German population to rebel against him. We need not mention the fact that he consistently follows the U.S. course on issues at dispute between the West and the East and, in fact, served as a faithful emissary of Washington on his visit to Moscow.

It is only on one single issue that Kohl shows an independent position, different from that of the United States: a solution to the Palestinian problem. On this, his position contradicts Israel's vital security interests far more than does that of the Americans. And, after all, he understands very well that the founding of a Palestinian state would be planting a cancerous growth in the heart of our area. Nevertheless, he has not been deterred from taking the same line as the other Western European countries in his support for a political program that threatens us severely, despite the heavy debt overshadowing the relations between Jews and Germans.

His predecessor, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, was also going to visit us last year. This was made possible because Menahem Begin, as far back as 6 and 1/2 years ago, when he became prime minister, declared that he would fulfill all Israel's international commitments without taking his personal feelings into account. And Begin did, indeed, receive the president of the German Bundestag, now president of West Germany, in his office for talks. He also received Foreign Minister Genscher. From the Israeli end, Israeli-German relations were not damaged when the Likud came to power.

Nevertheless, Chancellor Schmidt's visit did not take place because, a short time before the planned visit, he became involved in complications over anti-Israeli statements he made while on a state visit to Saudi Arabia. When he was asked about this on his return to Bonn, he added several more bitter pills for us to swallow by stating that Germany had a moral debt to the Palestinians, without mentioning Israel at all. This miserable statement, which was not perhaps a coincidence, shut the door on an official visit by Schmidt.

Therefore, when the chancellor, right at the beginning of his term in office, announced that he wanted to visit Israel, Jerusalem expressed great satisfaction. It was naturally assumed here that Kohl intended to change Schmidt's demonstrative reservations about Israel's positions. It was assumed here that a new wind was blowing through the chancellor's office in Bonn on the Middle East issue.

It has now turned out that this was a serious mistake. Kohl's basic positions toward us are no different from those of Schmidt. The question, then, is, what was the origin of Kohl's enthusiasm for visiting us right at the beginning of his term in office. The impression being formed is that the new German chancellor, who

lacks experience in the political sphere and in international issues, wanted to prove to his fellow countrymen that he is not afraid to cope with the most difficult confrontations, such as that of the Germans with Jews in our generation. For this purpose, he ceaselessly highlights the fact of being the representative of "another Germany," which only came to adulthood after the holocaust. This was also the only message he sent us via Israeli television on the eve of his arrival here. As far as we are concerned, this means that the "bad climate" in our relations with Bonn still continues. It is a great pity that Helmut Kohl is making no attempt to dissipate the clouds looming over these relations.

MA'ARIV's Moshe Zaq Comments

TA251150 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jan 84 p 8

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Argument With Kohl"]

[Excerpts] The significance of the argument with Chancellor Kohl goes deeper than the differences of opinion over the supply of sophisticated anti-aircraft systems to Saudi Arabia.

The argument is not restricted to tanks for an Arab country that is in a state of war with Israel, but involves the very essence of the German nation's special commitment to Israel and the Jewish people. This historic and moral debt, which Chancellor Kohl has called the "deep chasm of the past," can only with difficulty be concealed under the "bridge of the visit."

This is the argument that has been going on since the visit to Israel by Konrad Adenauer and Willy Brandt.

The chancellor and his entourage will certainly point to the large arms deals which the United States, our friend and ally, is making with Saudi Arabia. They will ask why the United States is permitted to arm Saudi Arabia and why this is forbidden to West Germany.

The presentation of a question of this type is a sort of basic misunderstanding of the "special relations" we demand from Germany. If we fight with the United States over the supply of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, the argument is based on considerations of security and the balance of arms in the area. When the U.S. Senate decides by a single vote to supply these aircraft to Saudi Arabia, we express anger and dissatisfaction over the fact that these aircraft could bring security risks to Israel. However, the United States can claim that it guarantees Israel's security, that it is keeping the balance of arms between Israel and its neighbors, and in the event of danger, as happened in the Yom Kippur war with the famous airlift, the United States rushes to Israel's aid. But how did Germany act at that same fateful time for Israel? It held up the takeoff of the planes and the departure of U.S. ships bearing weapons and ammunition to Israel.

The United States has taken upon itself the responsibility for Israel's security while Germany, on two test occasions, stood aside. On the eve of the 6-day war, when Israel felt it was under siege and there would very soon be an Egyptian attack, Israel asked Germany to lend it 20,000 gas masks. Even when it was a

question of defense against gas, the new Germany said "no" to the Jews, "no" to the State of Israel.

The other opportunity was during the "earthquake" of the Yom Kippur war. Germany said no to even the passage of U.S. aid to Israel.

The United States bears the burden of responsibility for the safety of the Middle East. Therefore it is also entitled to make a mistake by supplying weapons to Saudi Arabia. The Federal Republic of Germany has no such responsibility; therefore, its status with respect to the issue of arms supplies to Arab countries is different.

Of course Germany wants to rid itself of any "inferior status" compared with other European countries. But this is not a question of Germany's equal rights in Europe, but of Germany's special debt to Israel and the Jewish people.

The argument between "normal relations" and "special relations" is not purely theoretical. It also has practical implications. With "normal relations," the Bonn government can reach a "balance" between Israel and the Arab countries, while "special relations" demand a "special attitude."

The Germans are trying to assume that the payments [compensation to victims of World War II] have ended the matter of the "special attitude" while Israel, looking backward (30 years after the pointed argument then conducted in Israel) views the payments as actually putting an even greater emphasis on the "special debt" Germany owes to Israel. When the payments came to an end, along came the Adenauer-Ben-Gurion agreement that extended the validity of the "special relationship." The debate being conducted in Jerusalem this week about the German weapons for Saudi Arabia is only one facet of Israel's jointed argument with Germany: between "special relations" and "normal relations."

AL-FAJR: Jordan Asks 5,500 To Go to West Bank

JN241700 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] West Bank — Within the pressures practiced by the Jordanian authorities against the sons of the occupied territories, these authorities have recently directed warnings to 5,500 citizens from the West Bank who are residing in Jordan, and whose ages range from 18 to 26, asking them to leave Jordan for the West Bank within 1 month.

Many citizens born between 1958 and 1963 have returned to Janin in the West Bank from Amman due to the search campaign launched by the Jordanian authorities against the West Bank citizens, especially the young men, at their homes and places of work.

The [Jordanian] police have continued the search campaign against the West Bank citizens in Jordan at the youths' assembly places, and asked them to show their identity cards, and their visit permits. The police have told these young people to leave Jordan, and to return to the West Bank. Those people who want to remain in Amman and enlist in the Jordanian Army on the

condition that they will not be allowed to return to the West Bank [as published].

West Bank Delegation Visits Amman, Meets 'Ubaydat

TA261434 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Jan 84 p 7

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] A delegation of mayors and heads of local councils from the Mount Hebron area was given an audience on Tuesday with the new Jordanian prime minister, Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

The delegation was organized immediately after the election of the new Jordanian Government about 10 days ago. It left for Amman after King Husayn recovered from his illness in order to wish success to the new prime minister and full recovery to the Jordanian King.

The delegation included the mayors of Halhul and Yattah, heads of local village councils, heads of prominent Hebron families and mukhtars of local villages, along with local dignitaries.

It has been learned that the Hebron delegation, which also included Muhammad al-Ja'bari, the former Hebron mayor's son, will meet with Jordanian Minister for Occupied Territories Shawkat Mahmud. They will particularly discuss the appointment of an Arab mayor in Hebron to replace the Israeli-appointed mayor.

Traffic Across Jordan Bridges Decreased in 1983

TA231750 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1735 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Figures throughout are as received]

[Text] Jerusalem, 23 Jan (ITIM) — Data released today by the civilian administration indicate that traffic on the Adam and Allenby bridges in both directions has decreased by about 10 percent.

In 1983, 378,711 inhabitants left for Jordan through the bridges: 263,986 of them from Judea and Samaria; 64,851 from the Gaza Strip; 64,639 from East Jerusalem; and the rest from Israel. This is in contrast with 425,641 inhabitants who crossed the bridges in 1982.

In contrast, 367,627 inhabitants entered Israel via the bridges: 256,403 of them Judea and Samaria residents; 61,632 Gaza Strip inhabitants; and 46,370 East Jerusalem residents.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the reason for the decline in traffic through the bridges last year is economic as well as due to restrictions and difficulties introduced by the Jordanian Government on the issuance of exit visas.

These figures discount the claim on increased emigration by Judea and Samaria residents to Jordan and other Arab countries via the bridges.

AL-FAJR Rejects 'Subservience' to Jordan

JN241919 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 10 Jan 84
pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "We Will Not Accept Subservience"]

[Text] Stemming from our absolute faith in peoples' freedom and their right to select the type of life they want, we have expressed hope that the recent Jordanian measures will be a step toward restoring parliamentary life to Jordan within the constitutional framework.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AR-RAY AL-'AMM* yesterday published a report in which a Jordanian official was cited as saying "Jordan may negotiate with the House of Representatives' West Bank members instead of the PLO in its efforts to solve the Palestine question," and "if Yasir 'Arafat does not come to Amman soon to resume the dialogue, Jordan then will negotiate with the West Bank representatives on the means of solving the question." If this report is true, it would certainly have dangerous political repercussions, foremost of which are:

1. The adoption of such a step would conflict with the Rabat Arab summit resolution that considers the PLO the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

2. This step would create very negative effects among the Palestinian in the occupied Arab territories in particular, and among those living abroad in the diaspora in general.

3. This step would certainly be rejected on the Arab and international levels, particularly since the PLO has obtained substantial gains on these two levels.

In light of these facts, we hope that this report is untrue, particularly since we are witnessing a phase in which we are in great need of a clear vision, course, and, particularly, unity of ranks before anything else.

We reaffirm here that any dialogue or relationship between the Palestinians and the Jordanians must be based on the following:

1. The independent Palestinian decisionmaking.
2. Close adherence to the demand of establishing an independent Palestinian state that determines its own relations with Jordan or other brother Arab countries.
3. Equality is always the base in establishing relations with the brothers.

Our Palestinian people will under no circumstances accept any type of subservience.

Two Settlers Indicted for Murder of Hebron Girl

TA261850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] A formal indictment was submitted to the Tel Aviv District Court today against the two suspects in the murder of a

young Nablus girl just over 2 months ago. Details from Patricia Golan:

Both suspects are from the Jewish settlement of Elon More. Yosef Har-Noy is charged with the murder of the girl, 10-year-old 'Aysha 'Adnan, and Efrayim Segal is accused of being an accessory after the crime with an attempt to mislead the investigators. According to the charge sheet, the two decided to patrol through the city of Nablus to demonstrate what they termed a Jewish presence. When a stone struck their car, Efrayim Segal fired his gun into the air. Yosef Har-Noy then pursued the children throwing the stones into a small alleyway which leads to a bakery. According to the charge, he then fired two bursts at young girls who were sitting on sacks of flour inside the bakery. 'Aysha 'Adnan was killed and a companion, also 10 years old, was wounded. The indictment also says that Efrayim Segal handed over a rifle to investigators which had not been in his possession at the time of the murder.

Tomorrow the Tel Aviv Court will hear a request by the prosecution to have the two remanded in custody until the trial begins.

Territories Police Units To Be Reinforced

TA241434 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
24 Jan p 2

[Report by political and economic correspondents]

[Text] Border Police units in the territories will be reinforced by two companies. In order to finance them, the Defense Ministry will give the police 122.6 million shekels, and 876,000 shekels to purchase anti-terrorist equipment. The Knesset will be asked to approve the increase in the police budget for these items.

In the Cabinet meeting on Sunday, some ministers claimed that due to the difficult financial situation, it is doubtful whether the security forces in the territories could be reinforced. This was said in a discussion on law enforcement in the territories. The Cabinet has not ended this discussion, and will resume it in the near future. In the discussion Justice Minister Moshe Nisim said that the Karp report was not made public since it presents only one side of the law and order issue in the territories—namely, that charges against Jews are not being dealt with. Yehudit Karp and her team were not asked to investigate the other side of the issue: enforcing the law against Arab lawbreakers. Thus a distorted picture was formed in the press as though there were a policy directed against the Arab population in the territories.

Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir commented that thanks to the strong policy in the territories, the number of hostile acts had decreased significantly. It was emphasized in the meeting that there must be one law in the territories which applies equally to all, and that no one can take the law into his own hands. The security forces will not allow private acts of retaliation against other inhabitants. The defense, interior, and justice ministers have prepared a document in which they recommend that security forces in the territories be reinforced, both in quantity and quality, and that tougher sentences according to the current law be given to those who throw stones and Molotov cocktails.

English Weekly Reviews East Jerusalem Press
TA260855 Jerusalem NOW in English 26 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Arthur Hagopian: "The View From the West Bank"]

[Text] In the aftermath of the Islamic conference in Casablanca, West Bank Palestinian scribes were busy conducting an exhaustive post-mortem, trying to determine if the summit could be construed as a step forward for the Palestinian cause — or was just more hot air. The topic consumed a disproportionate amount of news space. The renewed outbreak of sectarian violence in Beirut, the terror unleashed by the assassination of the president of the American University, and the kidnapping of the Saudi Arabian consul, vied for readers' attention as the week rolled on.

Egypt's rehabilitation and its reinstatement within the framework of the Islamic fraternity was almost universally hailed by the West Bank press. Prominence was also given to the growing rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO.

AL-FAJR considered the Casablanca summit another coup for PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, but added that its outstanding achievement was the decision to reinstate Egypt's membership.

"However, the fact that Egypt was not expressly invited to scrap its peace accord with Israel but requested to support stated Arab attitudes vis-a-vis Middle East problems, coupled with the lack of objection by Syria and Libya, implied an expectation that Egypt would gradually distance itself from that accord," it said.

AL-QUDS agreed that Egypt's return to the Arab and Islamic fold represented acknowledgment of its position as one of the leading members of that entity. Egypt's absence from the center of the stage had deprived all Arab and Islamic meetings of any meaning or impact, rendering their resolutions "empty words and their topics of discussion, a laughing stock," the paper added.

AL-MITHAQ minced no words in lampooning the summit.

"Under the guise of raising the flag of Islam, the reactionary Arab regimes trudged along the path of surrender and disgraceful capitulation, in the footsteps of As-Sadat and Mubarak, accepting a demeaning peace and a dishonorable accord," it said. The paper warned that the Palestinian revolution, under the leadership of 'Arafat, was in danger of being liquidated if it were allowed to join the "choir of reactionary Arab regimes."

AL-QUDS ran banner headlines announcing an impending tripartite Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting to chart a unified stand in the negotiations on the future of the West Bank, a subject also played up by *AL-FAJR*.

AL-QUDS deplored the disruption in the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue last year and the exclusion of Egypt from the family of Arab nations. "Let us hope that the three sides can now concentrate their efforts and pool their resources in the quest for a settlement that will ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinians," it said.

ASH-SHA'B took Israel and the U.S. to task for their rejection

of a UN-sponsored peace conference on the Middle East. The paper saw in the U.S. veto a determination to localize the issue in order to impose its own imperialistic schemes on the region, and prevent the Arabs from using the influence of the Soviet Union which it labelled the "ally of the Arab causes."

While Malcolm Kerr's assassination was taken in stride by most papers, *AL-FAJR* waxed eloquent in its condemnation of the "irresponsible act" perpetrated against a man who had not only shown distinction in his academic contributions to Arab students, but had been known as being sympathetic with Palestinian aspirations.

"Are we going to remain politically blind?" it thundered, lashing out at the Islamic Jihad for having singled out Kerr merely because he was American.

In a rare, twin editorial, the paper questioned the Israeli Health Ministry's decision to close down the surgical ward of the "Hospice," the state-run hospital in the old city of Jerusalem which has been catering to Arab citizens for decades.

The dilapidated former Austrian hostel is generally known as the poor man's hospital, providing vital service not only for the indigent, but also for members of Qupat Holim [Sick Fund] Any curtailment of its services would evoke widespread denunciation not only in Jerusalem, but throughout the West Bank, the paper warned.

Reports of the Ministry's decision were confined within the inside pages of most of the papers, but *AL-FAJR* ran a front-page story, embodying a demand by women's organizations that the ministry back down, in view of the severe hardship to the patients and the redundant staff a closure would entail.

There was widespread consternation in the West Bank press as the big guns opened up again in Beirut. *ASH-SHA'B* ran a banner headline, dripping red, to announce the shelling of the Presidential Palace, and *AL-FAJR* warned of the danger of more complications in the Lebanese puzzle.

It deplored the impotence of the Multinational Forces, and worried that the unsettled conditions would be seized upon by the U.S. as an excuse to keep its forces entrenched on Lebanese soil. With the U.S. staying put, the paper sees neither Syria nor Israel making any move to pack up.

The security pact proposed by the Lebanese Government had been a mere "ploy by a sectarian regime to entrench a fait accompli, and strengthen its hand in any political negotiations," *ASH-SHA'B* opined, in explaining the lack of enthusiasm by Amin al-Jumayyil's opponents.

Foreign Currency Regulations in West Bank Updated
TA252059 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2050 GMT
 25 Jan 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 25 Jan (ITIM) — The civilian administration in the territories today reduced to \$2,000 the allocation of foreign currency Judaea and Samaria residents are permitted to bring

into Israel through the Jordan River bridges without converting them into shekels.

A decree issued by the civilian administration in June 1982 allowed the inhabitants of the territories to bring up to \$3,000 and hold them in dollars, without converting them into shekels. At the time, that decree was issued in accordance with the foreign currency limitations imposed on Israeli citizens, and it has now been updated accordingly.

A special license to introduce larger sums than the above without converting them into shekels will be provided by the military government in the case of businesses, bringing in salaries from Jordan, gifts, and estates.

Egypt Agrees To Help Gaza Economy

TA250914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Egypt has agreed to aid the Gaza Strip inhabitants to solve a number of economic and educational problems. This was stated by the head of the Gaza Strip's Citrus Growers Association, Hashim ash-Shawwa, after he conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Cairo. He noted that Egypt welcomes imports of citrus fruit from Gaza.

Egyptian Found Dead in Elat Committed Suicide

TA230957 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Jan 84 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Text] It has been determined by Elat Magistrate Uri Ben-Dor, who acted as coroner, that the Egyptian citizen (Da'ud Abu Malq), aged 41, who was found dead in an Elat jail a month ago, committed suicide and was not murdered, as was reported by the Egyptian press.

The magistrate based his conclusions on findings he received from the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Abu Kabir and the interrogation of policemen and detainees in the Elat jail.

(Da'ud Abu Malq) was detained by an IDF patrol as he was crossing the border from Jordan to Israel around Al-'Aqabah. During interrogation he said that he came to Israel in search of work. He was brought before the Elat Magistrates Court and was fined 1,500 shekels or 2 days prison instead.

Although he had the money, (Abu Malq) preferred jail; there he decided to commit suicide. At the time it was reported in the Egyptian press that the man was murdered in the Elat jail.

Explosion in An-Nabatiyah; No Casualties

TA271056 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1037 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] A short while ago, a hand grenade was thrown at an IDF force inside the town of An-Nabatiyah. It exploded but caused no casualties. The IDF has begun searches.

Druze Policemen Refuse To Serve in Lebanon

TA230714 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM Post in English 23 Jan 84 p 2

[“Exclusive” report from Nazareth]

[Text] Nazareth — Four Druze Border Policemen have been suspended for refusing to serve in Lebanon, apparently because they believed serving there has become inordinately dangerous, senior Border Police officers said yesterday.

It is believed that this is the first time Druze have been suspended from the force.

Druze dignitaries in the Galilee played down the case, pointing out that hundreds of other Druze are serving in Lebanon, the West Bank and along the borders.

The Druze Initiative Committee, a left-wing organization, praised the four, “who attempted to express their dissatisfaction with the government policy on coreligionists in Lebanon.”

Southern Lebanese Civil Guard Commander Killed

TA261257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] This morning the commander of the local civil guard was killed by rifle shots in the southern Lebanese village of (Ruman). The village is on the northern outskirts of An-Nabatiyah in the heart of the Shi'ite area. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the security forces have begun searching and they are checking whether extremist Shi'ites are involved in the affair.

New Arrangements for Al-Awwali Bridge Traffic

TA260839 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0829 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] From this morning the IDF is permitting free passage of buses from southern Lebanon to the north over the Al-Awwali River. The buses and passengers are only checked at the crossing points on their return to southern Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, adds that the IDF is also operating two buses from Sidon to the passenger terminal at the north of the town as of this morning.

IDF Renovating Jewish Sites in Sidon

TA261301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Several Jewish sites in Sidon were renovated not long ago by virtue of a rare instance of cooperation between IDF forces in the area and spiritual and secular leaders in southern Lebanon.

The director of the Ministry of Religious Affairs department for non-Jewish sects [title as heard], Dr Nisim Dana, told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that a synagogue and the Sidon Jewish cemetery have been renovated. The sites have been cleaned and fenced in, and roads have been built to the sites. He said that

PLO members had desecrated both sites in the past by constructing buildings and emplacing artillery in the cemetery.

War, Budget Blamed for Lower Level of Stores

TA250856 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jan 84
p 1

[Text] The level of military stores has dropped as the result of equipment depletion since the beginning of the war in Lebanon and cuts in the budget which do not permit a rapid renewal of the stores.

Together with the depletion of the stores — which means lower military readiness — the budgetary cuts are damaging training, both from the aspect of the decreased ammunition allowances and the cut in manpower and reserve service days.

The Finance Ministry's directives for the budgetary cuts — especially in the category of manpower and equipment reductions — in the opinion of military experts, result in waste. A senior source pointed out that the directive to curtail the recruitment of professionals into the standing army — professionals such as drivers — makes it necessary to hire vehicles from the civilian market, despite the fact that all the calculations show that the use of a heavy civilian truck (a day's rental costs 60-70,000 shekels) is 40 percent more expensive than using an IDF heavy vehicle with a regular army driver.

The largest expected cut, in construction, is also causing a stir, because, according to all the calculations of the IDF Quartermaster's Branch — made during the return of the Sinai and the planning for the IDF deployment in the Negev — in the long term, the cost of a tent is higher than that of a solid building.

No Decrease Reported in Trade With Lebanon

TA270821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT
27 Jan 84

[Text] Trade between Israel and Lebanon has not decreased over the past year. Exports to Lebanon totalled about \$100 million. Minister Gid'on Pat told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that an increase in exports may depend on the question of whether calm will be preserved. He reported that there are constant contacts between his ministry and the Government of Lebanon, mainly on questions of coordination.

u f b l a n k . l

Radio, Television Schedule Reduced Hours

TA251915 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
24 Jan 84 p 8

[Excerpt] As of 1 February, television broadcasts will end before midnight, except for Wednesday night if the feature movie runs over. This was decided by the Israel Broadcasting Authority planning committee in view of the authority's dire financial situation. It was also decided that Radio Network A and the Voice of Music will end their broadcasts at midnight, and that the Voice of Music and network A will link up between 0730 and

0930 [0530 and 0730 GMT] for the classical music program. This will save 1,500 hours of studio time per year, which amounts to 30 million shekels.

Israel-Hungary Association Established

TA241946 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1920 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Bar-Ilan, 24 Jan (ITIM) — The founding session of the association to promote ties between Israel and Hungary was held today at Bar-Ilan University, with the participation of scores of Hungarian-born public figures and Hungarian speakers.

Mr Moshe Zanbar, the former governor of the Bank of Israel, who was elected chairman of the association, noted in his speech that the association wished to foster ties in various spheres between the two countries, on the basis of reciprocity, and that encouraging signs have been received from the Hungarian side on this matter.

A letter was received by the association prior to the founding session from the secretary general of "the World Union of Hungarians," Dr Janos Gosztonyi of Budapest, who sent greetings on the occasion of the establishment of the association, and expressed the hope that ties between Hungary and Israel to advance peace and understanding between the nations would develop.

The Israel-Hungary association is the first of its kind with an east European country. [Hungary] severed its diplomatic ties with Israel in 1967.

The members of the association's council are public figures from all shades of the political spectrum. Among them are MK's Mikha Harish and Shlomo Lorincz; former ambassador Rafi Ben-Shalom; DAVAR editor in chief Hana Zemer; Prof Netan'el Katzburg; Habima theater actor Avraham Rona'i; journalist [caricaturist] Kari'el Gardosh; reporter Yehuda Lahav; (Dr F. Bendek); former Olympic medal winner (Agnes Lekety); Dr (David Hermann); Dr Yehuda Spiegel; and others.

Statistics Released on Visitors From Eastern Bloc

TA251234 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
25 Jan 84 p 4

[Report by Arye Egozi]

[Text] Some 1,500 visitors from Eastern Bloc countries that have no diplomatic relations with Israel came to Israel in 1983. This has been reported in a 24 January Ministry of Tourism internal memorandum brought to the attention of knowledgeable sources.

In 1983, 650 people came to Israel from Hungary; 550 from Poland; 150 from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and 60 from Czechoslovakia. Some came by air and some crossed over the bridges from Jordan. Diplomats from Eastern Europe who are stationed in Cairo also come on leave to Israel.

OAU Defense Commission Talks Open in Accra**Initial Delay***AB261652 Lagos NAN in English 1520 GMT 26 Jan 84*

[By Samuel Ajibola]

[Text] Accra, Jan 26 (NAN) — Lack of quorum has held up formal talks at the eighth session of the OAU Defence Commission which was officially opened in Accra on Monday after a 24-hour delay.

The West African correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) said that as of yesterday, 25 delegates — short of one to form a quorum — continued informal discussions on the session's six-point agenda.

The discussions focused on the draft protocol for an African defence force, common curricula for African military institutions and the possibility of organising a seminar on peace-keeping operations in the continent, organisation spokesman Mr. Ibrahim Daggash told newsmen in the Ghanaian capital. Also discussed were the situation in southern Africa and a report submitted to the conference by OAU interim secretary-general, Dr. Peter Onu. Mr. Daggash said that all the items discussed had been referred to sub-committees for detailed study.

The countries represented at the conference include Nigeria, the Gambia, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Egypt, Togo, Zaire, Tanzania, Algeria, Mali and Mauritania. The others are the Sudan, Mozambique, Senegal, Libya, Guinea, Ethiopia, Upper Volta, Liberia, Angola, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Benin and Uganda.

Defense Force Objectives Debated*AB262115 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Jan 84*

[Text] Delegates attending the eighth session of the OAU Defense Committee began formal discussions this afternoon. This follows the arrival of the Cameroonian delegate, bringing the number of delegates to 26, the simple majority needed to start formal business. This morning's informal deliberations focused on the protocol establishing the OAU defense force and its objectives. The chief of information at the OAU Secretariat, Dr Ibrahim Daggash, told newsmen that the consensus among delegates is in favor of the (?institution) of the defense force. The question of an African volunteer force advocated by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, in his opening address, was also discussed.

Later in an interview with newsmen, the ANC representative at the United Nations, Mr (Makatune), noted that the transfer of power to the blacks in South Africa is no longer an academic question. He said the ANC has succeeded in winning the confidence of the majority of the people in South Africa about the necessity for armed struggle. South Africa, he said, is committed to the building of a (?constellation) of South African states which will remain her puppets. In this regard, she has intensified its aggression against the Frontline States to compel them to sign nonaggression pacts in order to weaken their liberation struggle.

Mr (Makatune) praised the role of the OAU Liberation Committee in its assistance to the ANC and other liberation movements. He emphasized that the ANC will never abandon the struggle and abandon the struggle and appealed to the Liberation Committee to increase its assistance both militarily and materially.

Onu Describes Angola Visit*AB260922 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 84*

[Text] The eighth session of the OAU Defense Commission which opened in Accra yesterday, began an informal session today. A spokesman for the OAU Secretariat told newsmen that proposals for recommendations made will be circulated to those who were not present. The meeting deliberated on the situation in southern Africa with an address by the executive secretary of the Liberation Committee of the OAU, Brigadier (Hashim Mbika). The acting secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, also made a statement on the situation in southern Africa, particularly on his recent visit to Angola. A number of countries took the floor and expressed their views on the issue. There was general agreement that the situation in southern Africa is worsening and that there is a need for action.

Mengistu Message Assails RSA*AB250712 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jan 84*

[Text] OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has called on the Organization's Defense Committee, which began its deliberations in Accra yesterday, to examine the situation prevailing in our country and marked by continued acts of aggression perpetrated against Angola by the South African racist regime.

In his message, President Mengistu expressed the view that the OAU Defense Committee is holding its meeting at a critical time in the history of Africa in view of the increasing aggressive attitude of Pretoria toward Angola and other Frontline States.

Meanwhile, OAU Acting Secretary General Peter Onu made an insistent appeal last Saturday in Libreville, Gabon, to all African states, calling on them to give active support to the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable it to fight back the racist enemy.

Peter Onu, who has just ended a 48-hour official visit to our country, where he handed to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a message from OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, indicated that Angola needed assistance in the form of food and drugs. We must make practical moves against Pretoria now because the various resolutions adopted have remained ineffective up till now, the OAU acting secretary general stated.

Sahel Drought Alleviation Body To Hold Summit*AB261750 Paris AFP in English 1509 GMT 26 Jan 84*

[Text] Niamey, Jan 26 (AFP) — Mali's agriculture minister N'Fagnanama Kone, coordinator of the Interstate Committee of

Struggle Against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), today called for a "new action platform" to combat the worst drought in a decade.

Agriculture ministers from the eight CILSS countries — Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad — currently are meeting to prepare the sixth regional summit here next Monday and Tuesday which will handle 160 million dollars in aid from the Islamic Conference Organization.

Mr. Kone said that the 1983-84 harvest was one of the most catastrophic since 1973, but added that the Sahel countries are no longer "totally disarmed," as evidenced by [words indistinct] first generation" development projects realised between 1977 and 1983.

Mr. Kone said that the results of the projects needed to be summed up and a new plan established in order to promote self-sufficiency in food and the fight against the creeping desert.

Since the CILSS was established 10 years ago, the problems of creeping desert and drought have seriously worsened.

According to CILSS Executive Secretary Seck Mame N'Diak, member countries' total cereal deficit will run (?upwards of) 1.6 million tons this year, double the deficit in 1973, the worst drought year during the 1970's.

The coastal countries are the worst hit by the food shortages.

Senegal will need 300,000 tons of grain to feed its people. Mauritania and Cape Verde will be able to meet between 10 and 20 percent of their food needs.

Gambia will need about 60,000 tons of grain to feed its 650,000 inhabitants, Mali 275,000 tons, Upper Volta 150,000 tons and Chad 125,000 tons, according to a recent report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Only Niger is in relatively good shape, with a food shortage of 30,000 tons.

A major consequence of the drought has been the ruin of pasture land, threatening to decimate the region's livestock.

Niger, Upper Volta and Mali consider the selling off of a major portion of their livestock an urgent national priority.

The creeping desert has expanded between 150 and 200 kms (90 and 120 miles) in certain regions in the past two years, according to the FAO.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Leaders of 'New Fatah'

*LD270052 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arabic Homeland in Arabic
0015 GMT 27 Jan 84*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution tonight received Brother Abu Salih, Brother Qadri, Brother Khalid al-Amlah, Brother Abu Musa, and Brother Abu 'Ali Mahdi. They are members of the revolutionary leadership of the new Fatah movement. A working session was held and attended by Brother Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command.

JANA Rejects French Criticism on Chad

LD271055 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, 27 Jan (JANA) — A spokesman for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a statement about the events of 2 days ago in Chad by the forces of the legitimate National Unity Government headed by Goukouni Oueddei which led to a number of French aircraft being shot down. The spokesman claimed that Libya is possibly responsible for the events.

It is certain here that the French Government more than anyone else realizes well that what is happening in Chad is an internal struggle concerning the Chadian people themselves and that Libya has continually stressed and again stresses to the world that there are no Libyan forces in Chad. Therefore, it refuses to be accused of something it has not committed.

Moreover, the French Government realizes that the forces of the legitimate National Unity Government in Chad were responsible for challenging the French air raid against their position and no one has the right to prevent them from doing so. At this point we must ask: What are French Jaguar aircraft doing in Chad? Are they defending French territory or are they there for another purpose?

The case of Chad concerns the people of Chad themselves, and neither France nor anyone else should concern itself with Chad's internal affairs, nor should they settle matters among themselves or be partial to one side. In the final analysis it is the affair of Africa and the concern of the OAU.

It is worth mentioning here that when the Jamahirijah sent its forces to Chad in 1980 it did so at the request of the legitimate government, and when they withdrew it was also at the request of the legitimate government in Chad.

Libya was able to create stability and security in that country after it was torn apart by 18 years of civil war. However, no sooner had the Libyan forces returned home than imperialism again fanned the flames of that war in Chad. What is happening now in Chad is gang warfare between the forces of the legitimate National Unity Government and the insurgent bunch in Ndjamena. The question here is: Why does the French Government,

which talks about its international responsibility, side with the insurgents against legitimacy in Chad?

MOROCCO

Talks Held With Libyan Delegation

LD261449 Rabat MAP in English 1246 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Rabat, Jan 26 (MAP) — Many Moroccan-Libyan working sessions were held Wednesday in various Moroccan ministerial departments as part of the Moroccan-Libyan talks. Thus, Moulay Mustapha Belarbi Aiaoui, minister of justice met his Libyan counterpart, Mr Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, and discussed with him cooperation in justice areas.

Minister of National Education, Dr Azeddine Laraki had talks with the secretary of the Popular Committee of Education, Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz az-Zulaytini, on education systems in the two countries, experience exchanges relating to scientific research and education programs, as well as on university cooperation and teachers' exchanges.

The Moroccan-Libyan Financial Commission also held a meeting that was mainly attended on the Moroccan side by Mr Abdellatif Jouhari, minister of finance, and Azeddine Guessous, minister of commerce, industry and tourism, and on the Libyan side by Mr Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, secretary of the Popular Committee for Planification, Muhammad al-Qasim Sharlala, secretary of the Popular Committee of Treasury, and Mr Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the Popular Committee of Economy and Light Industry.

On his part, Mr Bensalem Smili, Moroccan minister of fisheries and merchant navy held a working session with Mr Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, Libyan secretary of the Popular Committee of Communications and Maritime Transport. The two parties reviewed all aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Mr Smili had earlier discussed with Mr Musa Abu Furaywah means of strengthening maritime cooperation between the two countries.

Another meeting gathering on the Moroccan side minister of Housing and Territorial Development M'Faddel Lahlou and Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj and, on the Libyan side, Mr Muhammad 'Ubayd ash-Shukri, secretary of the popular committee of housing [title as received] and Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the Popular Committee of Communication and Maritime Transport, was also held in Rabat on Wednesday. During this meeting perspectives of the edification of the Great Arab Maghreb were examined, as well as the strengthening of cooperation means between the two countries especially in housing areas.

Mr Mohamed El Ansar, Moroccan minister of posts and telecommunications held on his part a meeting with his Libyan counterpart, Mr Salim al-Bukhari Hudah. Mr El Ansar indicated on this occasion that this meeting was another step to further reinforce bilateral cooperation in communication areas. The Libyan secretary (minister) underlined his country's desire

to promote this sector, which constitute a factor of rapprochement between the Libyan and Moroccan people, he said.

On his part, Moroccan Minister of Employment, Mr Zain Zahidi met Mr Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, secretary of the Popular Committee of Public Services and Mr Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan, secretary of the Popular Committee of Social Security. Talks dealt with social security and labor cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Abdelouahid Belkeziz, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, met Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Popular Committee of Foreign Liaisons. The two parties examined bilateral cooperation, as well [as] African and Arab questions. In this respect they stressed the necessity to resolve these problems at the African and Arab levels.

Mr Mohamed Tougani, Moroccan secretary of state in charge of administrative affairs held a meeting with Mr Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk devoted to discussing bilateral cooperation namely in administrative training.

Moroccan Minister of Public Health, Mr Rahali Rahal received on his part, Dr Murad Langi, Libyan secretary of the Popular Committee of Health. The two parties expressed readiness to promote bilateral cooperation in health areas.

Mr Mansouri Benali, Moroccan minister of transports met his Libyan counterpart, Mr Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah. During this meeting they reviewed bilateral cooperation namely in transport areas. They also expressed satisfaction for the efforts exerted by the two countries in air, land and railway transport.

Documents Signed

LD261858 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Moroccan-Libyan relations were consolidated today with the signing of a number of cooperation documents in an extended session led by His Majesty King Hassan II in the Royal Court and attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and by members of the Moroccan-Libyan supreme committee for cooperation. The documents comprised the minutes of the joint supreme committee and the executive program of the general cooperation agreement between Morocco and Libya.

Before the signing of the two documents by Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani and Chairman of the Libyan People's General Committee Engineer Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, His Majesty King Hassan II delivered a speech in which he analyzed the importance of this event in consolidating Moroccan-Libyan cooperation and establishing the bases of the Greater Arab Maghreb. The chairman of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah People's General Committee replied with a speech in which he affirmed Libya's commitment to consolidating cooperation with Morocco and pointing out the historic role always played by Morocco in the interest of the Islamic Arab civilization, which qualifies Morocco for an advanced position in any Arab joint action.

Here is the King's speech:

[Begin recording] What we are doing and implementing now will be an important and effective basis for building the great home and residence of the great Arab Maghreb people.

We have learned and heard that the Jamahiriyyah and Tunisia have relations. We also heard that the Jamahiriyyah and Algeria have relations and that there are relations between Tunisia and Algeria. In our opinion, these relations do not contradict the future and the great aim. On the contrary, they are circumstances and necessary stages that will facilitate the work of the coming generations. [end recording]

After the signing of the minutes of the committee and the general agreement of cooperation, the king delivered another speech blessing this positive step in consolidating Moroccan-Libyan cooperation in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and wishing them success. His Majesty asked the chairman of the People's General Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah to convey to President al-Qadhafi his greetings, reminding him that he will soon reply to the invitation that the Libyan president addressed to him to visit the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

There are seven specialized committees stemming from the Moroccan-Libyan supreme committee for cooperation. These are:

1. The economic committee, which is involved in cooperation in trade, industry, planning, agriculture, fisheries, and customs.
2. The labor, social security, and health committee.
3. The education, culture, information, youth, and sports committee.
4. The joint investment committee.
5. The communications, housing, equipment, and land, sea, and air transportation committee.
6. The interior and justice committee.
7. The general formulation committee.

The general agreement specifies coordination between the economic and social development plans and consolidation of trade exchange between the two countries and also encourages the specialized companies and establishments in them. It also specifies that each country should give the other concessions for participating in international fairs and exempting goods exchanged between Morocco and Libya from customs and similar taxes. The agreement also specifies the coordination of joint marketing inside and outside the two countries and convening meetings between Moroccan and Libyan experts to investigate the widening of the lists of goods exempted from taxes and customs.

In the field of tourism, it has been agreed to facilitate the movements of the citizens of the two countries between them and to establish joint projects.

In the field of energy, it has been agreed that Libya will sell Morocco petroleum and that the two countries will consolidate their cooperation in gas exploration, distribution, and stocking. It also envisages joint industrial projects, taking into consideration integration in the basic industries and the utilization of the available resources and surplus energies in both countries, whether in the field of traditional or light industry.

It has been also agreed to study the possibility of establishing a Moroccan-Libyan company for fisheries, to exchange experts in the field of agriculture and sending Moroccan workers to Libya according to the Libyan request, and to cooperate in training the labor force. In this regard it has been decided to complete the procedures for ratifying the agreement of 4 August last year on the labor force and to continue the study of its problems and the implementation of social security enactments.

Libya asked to be supplied with expert cadres of doctors and assistants and to consolidate cooperation in the manufacture of medicine and supervision of its standards.

It has been also decided to unite the methods of education and to exchange delegation of experts and cultural societies.

In the field of investment, it has been decided to abolish the duplication of taxes, encourage investments and prepare an agreement to establish an Arab Moroccan-Libyan holding company. It has been also decided that Morocco will nominate unregistered contractors to implement new projects of construction and housing in Libya. The agreement also includes establishing a company for management and maintenance in Libya. Morocco will prepare the documents of the model housing project presented by Libya.

It has been decided that the Moroccan-Libyan supreme committee will hold its sessions twice annually, the next meeting to be held in Tripoli.

Spanish Foreign Minister Makes Brief Visit

Meets Belkeziz

LD261512 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] A working session was held this morning at the Foreign Ministry between Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Abdelouahid Belkeziz and his Spanish counterpart Fernando Moran following the latter's arrival in Rabat today on a 24-hour working visit from Algeria. At Sale-Rabat airport the Spanish foreign minister told reporters that his visit to Morocco is aimed at conducting talks with his Moroccan counterpart Dr Abdelouahid Belkeziz on bilateral relations, which he described as good, and also at exchanging views on international issues and those of mutual interest within the framework of the periodic contacts between the two countries.

At the airport the Spanish foreign minister was met by Dr Abdelwahed Belkeziz, Spanish Ambassador Raimundo Bassols, Moroccan Ambassador in Madrid Abdelhafid Kadiri, and several other personalities.

Received by King

LD261638 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] His majesty the king today received Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, who arrived in Morocco today, at the Royal Court. The meeting was attended by the crown prince, Prince Sidi Mohamed; Foreign Minister Dr Abdelouahid Belkeziz; Minister of Information Dr Abdellatif Filali; Ahmed Reda Guedira, the king's adviser; the Moroccan ambassador to Spain and the Spanish ambassador in Rabat.

Moran Comments on Talks

LD262239 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Fernando Moran, has concluded his visit to Morocco. A report on this from Rabat:

There has been no decline and no improvement in Hispano-Moroccan relations simply because this was not a negotiating visit, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said at the end of his visit to the Moroccan capital. At the previously unannounced meeting between King Hassan II and the Spanish foreign minister this afternoon, they discussed only in passing the Moroccan press attacks on the Spanish media for their coverage of the incidents in the towns of northern Morocco. We asked Sr Moran if there could be a worsening in relations between the two countries as a result of this dispute over news coverage:

[begin recording][Moran] I do not think so. Our official relations, the relations between the two governments, will not worsen because of something like this. These are things which [word indistinct] happen in circumstances such as these and we should not view them out of proportion. As I already said at the news conference, I did not focus on this matter and neither did they. (?I know that it has occurred), but they did not raise it with me. I believe that our relations are good enough not to be affected by something like this.

[Unidentified correspondent] In its edition today the Moroccan daily *L'OPINION* of the Istiqlal Party raised the question of Ceuta and Melilla, saying that it is a point of misunderstanding between the two countries.

[Moran] I also said at the news conference that my impression — which I now convey to you — is that there is no concern, there should be no reason for concern in Ceuta and Melilla, and my impression is well founded. The fact is that these two cities are not being subjected to any pressure or any (?demands). [end recording]

[Correspondent] The state of Hispano-Moroccan economic relations is something which needs to be improved, according to the Spanish foreign minister:

[Begin Moran recording] Clearly they are good, that is to say, both countries are being hit by the crisis, but Morocco more so. Morocco is suffering a severe economic crisis. The balance of payments between the two countries is in Spain's favor, but

economic relations are better than they were some time ago thanks to the fisheries agreement. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Other subjects included the question of the Sahara on which the two sides explained their respective differing points of view; the recent Islamic summit in Casablanca where they considered possible solutions to the crisis in the Middle East, something which, were these solutions to meet with success, could pave the way for Spain's recognition of the State of Israel; and the progress being made in the bilateral cooperation agreement which will shortly be ratified in its entirety by the Spanish parliament and, it is hoped, by the Moroccan parliament when it sits in April.

SUDAN

Return of Ethiopian Soldiers Arranged

EA262051 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak today received the Ethiopian charge d'affaires. During their meeting they arranged the immediate return of a number of Ethiopian soldiers who had entered Sudanese territory.

It is worth mentioning that on 16 January an Ethiopian police vehicle was seized. It was carrying an officer with the rank of lieutenant and a number of soldiers carrying their weapons, a camera, a radio, and some personal belongings. They stated that they had lost their way.

The Ethiopian charge d'affaires later told a reporter that what characterizes relations between the two countries is neighborliness. He pointed out that this latest initiative on the part of Sudan would undoubtedly contribute toward strengthening relations between the two countries. He said that this crossing of the border by the Ethiopian soldiers could have happened between any two countries divided by such a border.

The Ethiopian charge d'affaires expressed the hope that the Sudanese authorities would hand over the remaining refugees who recently entered Kassala town.

A responsible source at the Foreign ministry told the reporter that Sudan has no desire to provoke discords with any neighbour, especially Ethiopia. He said: 'We do not want to incriminate anybody and we look forward to Ethiopia improving its relations with Sudan, particularly as Sudan has shown good will by handing over these soldiers and their belongings to the Ethiopian authorities after treating them well.'

Tunisian Official Arrives 27 Jan

JN271111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Jan (SUNA) — Mohamed (El Mistiri), Tunisian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived here today on a 3-day visit at the invitation of Mustafa Madani, Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs. (El Mistiri) pointed out that this visit is within the framework of consultations and exchange of opinions between the two fraternal countries to discuss issues of common interest in the Arab and African fields. He said that this visit is part of a tour of some African states to get acquainted with the problems of the eastern region of Africa.

ETHIOPIA

COPWE Central Committee Issues Statement

EA251512 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Arabic
1710 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] The 2-day seventh ordinary session of the COPWE Central Committee ended this afternoon after hearing a report by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and holding lengthy discussions on the major points of the report. The session ended with a statement and resolution, which are as follows:

COPWE is on the way to fulfilling its historical responsibility of leading the broad masses of Ethiopia to a stage where there is no exploitation and where justice and prosperity flourish [passage indistinct]. Since the announcement at the second congress that the final stage of the establishment of the workers party was approaching, all activities have confirmed this.

As directed by the sixth ordinary session of the Central Committee, there has been a great deal of activity to put into effect the resolutions and directives of the COPWE second congress in all sectors.

The seventh ordinary session of the COPWE Central Committee, which met on 23 and 24 January 1984 to give the necessary directives for the remaining stage of the formation of the party, believes that it has correctly assessed the report by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The report constitutes a practical assessment on the activities scheduled to be carried out following April 1983 and the first stage of the formation of our party, and of the tangible progress made during the second stage, which we are now in.

In this assessment the report has also shown the direction in which we can achieve our goals. By its profound analysis of the past and present situation, it has pointed out in detail what should be done for the colorful celebration of the 10th anniversary, and the successful formation of the party.

After discussing the major points of the report by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the seventh session of the COPWE Central Committee has passed the following resolutions, which are believed to be decisive contributions to the fruitful progress of party formation:

1. It is beyond question that the stand we take, the activities we carry out, and the plans we lay down for the correct direction of our revolution should be related to the prevailing situation.

In this respect, when we assess the situation we are in today, we find that we are laying the foundation for the building of socialism by giving prominence to our national democratic revolution. There is no alternative to the development of our efforts toward asserting the vanguard role of the working class in order for socialism to become a reality. If the working class and all workers

are to be completely free, they must be led by a party capable of fulfilling the needs of its workers.

Hence, the party we are going to form, which is expected to give the necessary directives for the building of socialism in Ethiopia while our national democratic revolution is developing, will be approved by the party formation congress. Until then, it will be known as the Ethiopian Workers Party.

2. After COPWE's mission has been accomplished, the nature of our party, which is the vanguard of our society and whose existence will be confirmed, is clearly defined in comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's report to the Central Committee, briefly referred to above. The aim of the party is based on international proletarianism for achieving the brighter goals of human struggle, and the reliable platform for achieving this is the alliance of the working class and the peasant.

In order to reflect this, and until it is approved by the party formation congress, the emblem of the party will be a background of red signifying heroism and sacrifice, with a five-point yellow star symbolizing the bright hope of the working class and internationalism, and a hammer and a sickle representing the solidarity of the two classes. This has been accepted by the Central Committee.

3. Only when there is ideological and practical unity among its members can the party fulfill its historical mission. Even a perfect revolutionary entity cannot achieve its goals unless supported by organizational work based on Marxist-Leninist principles. Therefore, the party statute, which was approved after being presented to the Executive Committee, on which the Central Committee members have given their suggestions, and which will be widely discussed by our organization at every level until approved by the party formation congress, should be tested and developed.

4. Even though the party structures and directives and emergency activity directives based on the party statute are to be approved by the party formation congress, they should be implemented and developed before then.

The seventh ordinary session of the COPWE Central Committee has approved the draft plan for activities for completing the formation of the party. The Central Committee has noted that the activities for the formation of the party and the activities in the approach to the 10th anniversary of the revolution are historic and decisive. The seventh ordinary session of the COPWE Central Committee has strongly reminded all supporters of the revolution that we must fight harder than ever against imperialists and their (?mercenaries,) who will always seek to divert us from the achievement of our aims.

[Dated] Addis Ababa, 24 January 1984

ELF Official Asks Arabs To Recognize Eritrean Cause

LD261311 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Rabat 26 Jan (MAP) — Taha Mohammed Nur, Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] official in charge of external relations,

affirmed that the Eritrean cause is a just one which concerns the self-determination of the Eritrean people. Their practice of this right was halted by international conspiracies and the interests of the big countries.

He added, in an interview published by *AL-'ALAM*, mouthpiece of the Al-Istiqlal Party, on the occasion of his visit to Morocco, where he represented Eritrea at the recent Islamic Summit in Casablanca, that the United Nations General Assembly resolution adopted on 2 September 1952 to establish a federation between Eritrea and Ethiopia was the ultimate conspiracy against the Eritrean people. "It has tied us to the Ethiopian regime without any referendum and without the Eritrean people expressing their opinion on this tie which was imposed upon us by force."

After recalling the faults of this federation, he said he feels there is no Arab strategy on the Eritrean issue because they are not aware of the importance of Eritrea's geographical position. He said: "This lack of Arab strategy constitutes a serious danger," and addressed a call to "all the Arab brothers, especially the Red Sea countries, to draw up a strategy for dealing with the Eritrean revolution, because the presence of an Arab strategy is [word indistinct] in the interests of the Eritrean revolution alone." He stressed that if Eritrea is not independent, "then the Arabs will always suffer dangers which might come from Eritrea as long as it remains in foreign hands, whether American or Soviet." After the Eritrean representative recalled the At-ta'if summit resolutions, he said: "We have requested implementation of these resolutions, and request giving Eritrea the status of a legitimate observer member, because so far we have attended Islamic conferences as an observer but not in an official status."

In conclusion, he thanked Morocco and said: "We ask Morocco in particular to officially adopt the Eritrean issue during the coming foreign minister's conference in Yemen so that our requests can be considered."

Government Forces Attacked in Ibat Province

EA261528 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Summary] On 20 January forces of the Tigre People's Liberation Front and Eritrean People's Democratic Movement attacked an Ethiopian force in Ibat Province, Gondar region, killing and wounding 78 and capturing 3 soldiers and 12 Kalashnikov rifles. TPLF forces also killed or wounded seven soldiers in attacks on Dergue soldiers between Edaga Arbi and [name indistinct] and the environs of Mekele. Among the dead were a colonel and a lieutenant.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Chairs Party Debate on Union in Dodoma

EA261201 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Dodoma: The emergency session of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] National Executive Committee in Dodoma, chaired by party chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, today enters its third day of discussions on the situation regarding the union of the Tanzania mainland and the islands. The 5-day session, which is being held at the hall of the Commercial College, continued debating the issue yesterday. However, no reports were released on the details of the second day's discussions, or on who the speakers were. The head of the National Executive Committee Secretariat's political publicity and mass mobilization department, Ndugu Mwakawago, told reporters that a full statement on the session will be released when it ends on 28 January.

The emergency session is also being attended by CCM Vice Chairman and President of Zanzibar Ndugu Aboud Jumbe.

CAMEROON

Assembly President Extols Change of Country Name

AB260954 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The president of the National Assembly, Honorable S.T. Muna, has said that the move from the United Republic to the Republic of Cameroon is in itself a new reinforced and extended program of social justice.

Speaking this evening in parliament at the close of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly, Hon Muna recounted the constitutional experience of the nation since independence. He said our experience has taken off from the acquisition of independence in January 1960, the formation of the Federal Republic in October 1961, the birth of the United Republic in May 1972, and the attainment of a unified, larger, bilingual, more diversified and a mature republic this January 1984.

CHAD

Minister Accuses Libya of Attacking Ziguey Position

NC261722 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Ndjamen, Jan 26 (AFP) — Chadian Information Minister Mahamat Soumalia today accused Libya of sending the military column that shot down a French war plane in the French-defended zone in southern Chad yesterday.

Mr Soumalia said a "strong Libyan column" attacked the Ndjamen Government position at Ziguey, more than 200 kms (120 miles) south of the 15th parallel separating the armies of the Libyan-backed Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] led by former President Goukouni Oueddei in the north and the Ndjamen Government of President Hissein Habre.

The column shot down a French Jaguar ground attack plane, killing the pilot when his parachute failed to open, left several civilian victims and took 12 hostages, including two Belgian doctors, in the area of Mao, about 250 kms (150 miles) north of Ndjamen, Mr Soumalia said.

He accused Libya of ruining the recent conference organized by the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa aimed at settling the Chadian conflict and added that Tripoli persisted in its attempts to annex the northern part of the country.

CHAD's ATP news agency said the incursion south of the Red Line was a "challenge to France" and had "shattered all the reassuring theories of the (French) dissuasion force. [quotation marks as received] Libya had "clearly shown its aggressive designs and there is no Red Line that would stop its warlike folly," ATP said.

Staff General Jean Poli, the chief of the 3,000 French troops shoring up President Habre, who overthrew Mr Goukouni in a

June 1982 coup, indicated that more French war planes have arrived in Ndjamen during the past 24 hours.

Yesterday afternoon, four Jaguars, a KC-135 tanker plane, and a Transall transport plane left Libreville, the capital of Gabon, but their destination was not revealed.

A Chadian military source said that about 10 French war planes are expected to arrive in the coming days.

The same sources added that the clash yesterday between the Jaguars and the armored column took place near Mongo, 400 kms (250 miles) east of Ndjamen, and that the French aircraft inflicted heavy losses on the intruders.

GUNT Communique: France Responsible

AB261911 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Press communique" issued by the Transitional National Union Government of Chad in Bardai on 26 January]

[Text] On 24 January 1984, a National Liberation Army [ANL] commando attacked a military post at Ziguey in northern Kanem, and succeeded in destroying a group of FAN elements. The next day, the commando, which was attacked by a squadron of French Air Force aircraft, set up their weapons and shot down two French Jaguar planes in legitimate self-defense.

The Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] wants to make it clear that France bears the entire responsibility for the consequences of its belligerent action. This event also proves that France is in Chad to protect Hissein Habre's FAN and not to facilitate national reconciliation, as it tries to have people believe [words indistinct]. It is eminently clear that the aim of "Operation Manta" is to divide Chad in order to facilitate neocolonialist aims there.

In fact, the so-called Red Line has no significance for the GUNT, which has forces all over Chadian territory and is ready to intervene at any time behind the Red Line. To this end, the GUNT reminds France that it has nothing to gain in a conflict between Chadians and therefore the French socialist government runs the risk of becoming entangled in the fighting.

Furthermore, the battle of Ziguey on 24 and 25 January 1984 was conducted under the sole responsibility of the ANL. The usual accusations that Libyan soldiers were seen on the side of the ANL are quite unfounded.

The GUNT calls on all just and peace-loving countries to denounce the French intervention in Chad.

Issued in Bardai on 26 January 1984.

[Signed] Goukouni Oueddei, president of GUNT

French, ANL Losses Depicted

AB261952 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Military communique"]

[Text] After victoriously accomplishing its mission, the valiant commando of the National Liberation Army [ANL] safely returned to base. The results of the operations conducted in Ziguéy are as follows:

On the enemy side: 15 dead; and 53 prisoners of war, including 2 foreign war prisoners of Belgian citizenship. Materials captured: one 3-watt BMU transmitter and receiver set; 27 light weapons; a Toyota (?Scout) vehicle belonging to the foreign prisoners of war.

On 25 January, about 250 km from Ziguéy, while the ANL commando was withdrawing, seven French Jaguar aircraft attacked its position, bombing in groups of three and four at the same time. The response of the Liberation Army was commensurate with the imperialist aggression. With only a 145, a 107 and an SAM rifle [weapons as heard], the ANL soldiers shot down two Jaguar aircraft. It is therefore not a SAM-5, as the French want to have people believe, that shot down the aircraft.

Following the French Air Force intervention, the losses on the side of the ANL side are: 4 soldiers wounded; no one killed in action. Material losses are: 2 tank-trucks, one containing water and the other gasoline; a Mercedes loaded with ammunition; a Toyota equipped with (FC-6); a Toyota mounted with a 145; and a Toyota personnel carrier. In all, the ANL commando lost six vehicles during the French Air Force bombings.

It should also be noted that after the ANL commando had withdrawn from Ziguéy, the French Air Force blindly bombed the area, no doubt causing a lot of material and human losses among the inhabitants. Finally, it should be noted that the enterprising ANL commando returned to base with very high morale.

ZAIRE

Trade Agreement Signed With Czechoslovakia

AB262215 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] An agreement was signed in the capital yesterday between Zaire and Czechoslovakia, thus opening great possibilities for the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries, especially in the field of trade. The agreement will enable the two countries to intensify and diversify their trade operations. The

items to be exchanged between the two countries include various industrial equipment, household electrical appliances and vehicles, totaling 190 different articles which Zaire can import from Czechoslovakia. As for Czechoslovakia, it can import from Zaire tropical agricultural products, mining products, and manufactured goods, estimated to total some 20 items. The Czechoslovak delegation, which participated in the negotiations, left Kinshasa this morning for Luanda, Angola.

Government, Yugoslavia Reaffirm Trade Ties

AB262043 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1000 GMT 26 Jan 84

[AZAP commentary: "Zaire-Yugoslavia — Beginning an Exemplary Cooperation"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 26 Jan (AZAP)—Yugoslav and Zairian experts met in Kinshasa from Monday to Wednesday for the eighth session of the Joint Commission which sought ways and means to consolidate and strengthen cooperation between the two countries, both members of the nonaligned movement.

Speeches at the inaugural session by Milenko Bojanic, minister of commerce and member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, and Umba Di Lutete, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, reveal the importance that the two countries attach to trade between the North and South on a mutually advantageous basis. This is considered a stimulating factor which can inspire the countries of the North, who are generally concerned only with their own interests, to consider the need for initiating global negotiations to promote a new world economic order based on justice and equal rights of all nations.

Faced with the selfishness and the stubbornness of the industrialized nations, who only think of safeguarding their privileges, it is for the underdeveloped countries to close their ranks and advance initiatives which could help them to gradually bring their respective economies out of the difficulties caused by the world economic crisis.

The cooperation between Zaire and Yugoslavia, countries whose dynamism and commitment to the advent of a new world economic order are well known, should serve as example in so far as the two partners are determined to bring into reality their projects of cooperation by integrating the realities which favor the advent of a world based on justice and equality of nations. The Yugoslav Government has, in a more concrete manner, decided to increase awareness among public enterprises and organizations to get them actively interested in cooperation with Zaire, where their investments will be guaranteed and they will enjoy special privileges.

GUINEA

PLO Chief 'Arafat Arrives in Conakry

Welcomed by Sekou Toure

*AB261340 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT
25 Jan 84*

[Excerpts] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, this afternoon arrived in Conakry. He was received at Conakry-Gbessia International Airport by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme servant of the people. The welcoming ceremony was marked by the inspection of an honor guard and the greeting of the corporate authorities and members of the diplomatic corps. The party militants of the 5th, 7th, and 9th Administrative Districts accorded the distinguished guest a reception befitting the great combatant that Yasir 'Arafat is. In the presence of an august gathering of national and regional cadres and a crowd of militants, the supreme servant of the people welcomed our distinguished PLO guests.

[Begin Toure recording] Your Excellency Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, your excellencies, the members of the diplomatic and consular corps, comrade leaders and militants of the Guinean people's revolution: We are happy to welcome a distinguished brother, a comrade in arms, a militant of the world revolution, and a strong champion of peoples' freedom and sovereignty, Brother Yasir 'Arafat. [applause]

The world has been witnessing a painful tragedy since 1948 — the brutal expulsion of the Palestinian people simply because they belong to the Arab race. In 1948, the State of Israel was created with the support of all the European and American states. The world thought the creation of a Jewish state was merely a reparation owed the Jews who suffered from a policy of mass extermination during the last two world wars because the Nazis wanted to exterminate any member of the Jewish race.

However, we have all been completely roused to indignation on observing that the desire to make reparations for an injustice ultimately provoked a worse and more serious injustice. It was not only a question of the return of the Jews to Palestine to live there as free citizens together with their Arab brothers, but also of driving out the Arabs, of liberating the land of Palestine and handing it over to the Jews. That was the injustice of this century and since 1948, the Palestinian Arabs have been without a fatherland. Some people believe that the resistance of the Palestinians can be overcome by the use of force: This is proof of the ignorance of the human soul. It is also proof of ignorance of the fact that the Palestinian is not a primitive man. Palestine, which produced so many prophets and wise men, cannot fail to understand the absolute need of having a fatherland and living free, independent, and sovereign in a fatherland. [applause] This means that no matter how long the struggle may last, and even if there remains only a single Palestinian, he will have the sacred duty to oppose this injustice. [applause]

Soon after the proclamation of our independence, we imposed on ourselves the militant duty of visiting Palestine where we made contacts with our brothers in the refugee camps. We told them

the struggle would be a long one but that however long, Guinea would be by their side. [applause] Regardless of the imperialist threats against you, Guinea will not change its attitude. It will remain your ally in the struggle. [applause] We even said that the time would come when your brothers will abandon you. Arabs will abandon you but Guinea will never abandon you. [applause]

All this was said approximately 25 years ago. We repeat it today to prove the intransigence of the Guinean position. This intransigence is the expression of the Guinean people's conviction that the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO is a sacred struggle which Guinea fully supports. [applause] Long live the PLO! Long live the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of all the peoples of the world regardless of their race and color! [applause] [end recording]

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — who was greatly touched and very much comforted by this firm support by Guinea and its revolution for the just and noble cause of the Palestinian people — praised the human virtues and revolutionary qualities of the supreme servant of the people, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who more than a symbol remains the hope of all peoples struggling for the advent of a world of justice, peace, and happiness. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stated that the new role awaiting the supreme leader of the Guinean revolution is to work to ensure the development of relations between the African and Arab countries.

'Arafat Speech Upon Arrival

*AB262053 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT
25 Jan 84*

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat delivered on arrival in Conakry, Guinea, on 25 January in reply to the welcome speech by President Sekou Toure — recorded in Arabic followed by French translation]

[Excerpts] Mr President, my brothers and sisters, allow me in these circumstances to say — and I have only one word to say about your noble reception — to you, your brothers, and all militants in Guinea: Thank you, thank you, and thank you! [applause]

Mr President, your words were like a remedy for us fighters who have returned from the warfront with open wounds. [Applause] This, Mr President, is not surprising because you are a father, a brother, and an associate for the revolutionary, as well as being a revolutionary yourself. [Applause]

As we have launched a revolution, we have come to you to benefit from the lessons you have learned, that is, the revolutionary lessons you learned and which taught a much to revolutionaries throughout the world. [Applause] We want to learn from you as you are a great militant and revolutionary, and we also want to learn from your people who are a great revolutionary people.

Mr President, the strategic alliance between Israel and South Africa coincides with and has been concretized today by the Zionist state president's visit to a few African countries. It is a Zionist attempt at imperialist domination that Israel is making.

Imperialism is trying to use Israel as a kind of spear that will establish a link for its future return to Africa. As you mentioned earlier, Mr President, you in Guinea could have been one of the first victims of the establishment of the Zionist state here in Guinea. [passage indistinct]

LIBERIA

Doe, Israeli President Pleased at Results of Visit

AB260942 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] Israeli President and Mrs Herzog left Liberia yesterday for Israel after completing a 3-day successful state visit at the invitation of the Liberian Government. He told reporters shortly before his departure that he was impressed with the warm hospitality accorded him and his party by the people of Liberia. President Herzog hoped for the further strengthening of relations between the State of Israel and Liberia and prayed that such cooperation would continue between the two peoples.

Head of state Doe, speaking in an interview at RIA [Roberts International Airport], said the Israeli president's visit had afforded both leaders the opportunity to discuss bilateral issues as well as possible Israeli assistance to Liberia. He reiterated his government's call for Israeli assistance in the areas of primary health care, education, and agriculture, and said he would be sending a team of Cabinet ministers to Israel shortly to finalize negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Liberian leader, on behalf of the People's Redemption Council, has expressed his joy and satisfaction over the tremendous success of the state visit of President and Mrs Hayim Herzog of Israel to Liberia.

Military Tribunal Chief Decries 'False' Press Reports

AB262032 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] The chairman of the Special Military Tribunal, Major General Alfred Gayflor, has described reports following the collapse of one of the alleged coup plotters before the tribunal that there has not been food at the prison compound, as misleading and false.

In an interview with ELWA news yesterday, Maj Gen Gayflor described the reporters as unprofessional journalists and said the report itself was not true. He said the allegation against the government that the alleged plotters have not been eating are all false, adding: if these people were not fed, they would not have survived up till now. He said the aim of those who spread such reports is to sensationalize issues and said it was unbelievable. All these publications, Maj Gen Gayflor said, have been forged, exaggerated, distorted, and mainly intended to tarnish the good reputation of the government.

Meanwhile, the medical report from the Soho Tucker Memorial Clinic, the Armed Forces hospital, says Captain Davies collapsed because he was thrown into a state of unconsciousness; his blood

pressure was high and he was suffering from generalized weakness. However, the medical report says the captain's condition is now fairly good, while the treatment continues at the clinic.

In remarks, the medical report quotes the surgeon general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Colonel Daniel Tuah, as saying that Capt Davies is now free and fit to return to normal activity.

Government Orders Closure of DAILY OBSERVER

AB270920 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
27 Jan 84

[Text] The Government of Liberia has ordered the immediate closure of the independent *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper. The minister of justice, Major Jenkins Scott, is to file revocation proceedings against the *OBSERVER* Corporation to nullify its article of incorporation.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday at his cabinet office in Monrovia, Major General J. Nicholas Podier said the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper had continued to carry out oblique journalistic procedures since its inception following the 12 April 1980 revolution. He said the newspaper indulges in depreciating publications, the dissemination of dissension which savors scandalous articles purposely intended to relegate officials of government and poor citizens. [as heard]

NIGERIA

Buhari Says Government To Avoid 'Witch-Hunting'

AB270845 Lagos NAN in English 0825 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Bauchi, Jan 26 (NAN) — The head of state and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, has said that the military administration will not engage in witch-hunting any individual or group of individuals.

Maj Buhari made this known in a special message to the emir of Bauchi, Alhaji Sulciman Admu, delivered in Bauchi today by the minister of internal affairs, Brig Mamman Magon.

The head of state said that the pillars of military government will be "justice and fairness to all," and expressed thanks and appreciation to traditional rulers in the state for their support for and cooperation with the new government "right from the onset."

He said that the new government held traditional authorities in high esteem and will keep close contact with them all over the country in order to benefit from their "invaluable advice."

Replying, the emir pledged the continued support of the Traditional Council in the state to the military government, adding that the Council was pleased with the philosophy of the new government. He expressed gratitude to the military government for returning us to "our rightful position," adding that "this is our indication of the high esteem it holds us."

Government To 'Prune Down' Overseas Missions

AB260846 Lagos NAN in English 0815 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan 25 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government is determined to prune down the country's missions abroad, the external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said today in Lagos.

Dr Gambari told a correspondent to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the exercise, which was in line with the country's new foreign policy review, was aimed at saving costs. He also said that the review involved some contraction which would be done in a "very careful manner" to ensure that the right calibre of diplomats were appointed.

The minister disclosed that already the ministry had completed its report on the review exercise, adding that as soon as the Supreme Military Council approved it, the implementation would begin in earnest.

The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, recently directed newly appointed ministers to undertake a critical review of all projects and programmes in their ministries to determine those to be given priority, suspended, or phased out.

On the directive that all non-career diplomats should return home, Dr Gambari said that the former ambassadors had started to return. He said that their return would not be sudden to enable them to take leave of their host governments and "tidy" up their missions. According to the minister, only three ambassadors as of noon today had returned. They are those posted to the United Nations, Washington, and the Soviet Union.

Buhari Informs Sokoto Sultan of Shagari's Situation

AB260754 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today received a message from the sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Sir Abubakar. The content of the message delivered by the emir of Argungu, Alhaji Muhammadu Mira, has not been disclosed, but our correspondent says it may not be unconnected with the former president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, now being detained in Lagos. Only yesterday, General Buhari, in a message to the sultan, assured him that the former president is well and doing fine. General Buhari said that the Armed Forces did not intervene to victimize any individual or groups of persons, but to rid the nation of its moral and economic decadence.

Guinea's Sekou Toure To Visit 28-29 Jan

AB261710 Lagos NAN in English 1625 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan 26 (NAN) — President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea is expected in Lagos on Saturday on a two-day official visit. A programme of the visit released today shows that the Guinean leader will be received on arrival at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, by the head of state, Maj-Gen Muhammadu Buhari.

Gen Buhari and his guest will hold official talks on a number of bilateral issues. President Toure, who is the current chairman of ECOWAS, will be a special guest at a dinner in his honor by Gen Buhari.

The visit, earlier scheduled to start last Saturday, was postponed at the insistence of the Guinean Government.

Perez de Cuellar Concludes Visit, Departs for Togo

Economic Problems Assessed

AB262021 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The United Nations is to assist Nigeria and other West African countries in tackling some of their socioeconomic problems. This indication was given in Lagos today by the secretary general of the world body, Javier Perez de Cuellar, shortly before his departure to Lome, Togo, at the end of his 3-day visit to Nigeria.

He said his visit to Nigeria has enabled him to see at first hand some of the economic and social difficulties facing the West African subregion. Perez de Cuellar stated that the necessary machinery would be set in motion to enable the United Nations to play a major role in finding solutions to the problems.

In reply to a question on the situation in Chad, Mr Perez de Cuellar said the United Nations will be willing to join in the search for peace in that country if the parties to the conflict so desire. On Namibia, the secretary general said the United Nations had no new initiatives, as the Security Council Resolution 435 was comprehensive enough to achieve a peaceful solution to the territory's independence strive.

Commenting on the call for the withdrawal of veto power from the five permanent members of the organization, Mr Perez de Cuellar said the UN Charter contained a provision which first makes it mandatory for the permanent members to approve of any change in the Charter. He therefore doubted the possibility of the permanent members voting in favor of the withdrawal of their veto power.

The UN secretary general was seen off by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari.

Calls for International Aid

AB262036 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] African countries have been advised to define what actions and help they require from the international community in alleviating the problems facing the continent. The UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, made the call while delivering a lecture entitled "Self-Reliance and International Cooperation in the Present Crisis" at the Institute of International Affairs in Lagos yesterday. He stated that while it was incumbent on the international community to render help in alleviating Africa's difficulties, it was essential that the continent must interpret its

problems and not wait for the world. Mr Perez de Cuellar noted that mounting economic difficulties have resulted in political instability in some parts of Africa.

The UN secretary general enumerated some of the problems facing African countries, such as drought, political instability, and underutilization of human resources. As a remedy, he called for the restructuring of African economies to reduce vulnerability to international economic fluctuations and setbacks. Mr Perez de Cuellar said further that a structural adjustment was required which should also show us how to take full account of human needs. He stated that basic health services, child and maternal care, the supply of clean water, primary, and adult education were priorities that were not only economically appropriate, but politically prudent.

Seen Off by Gambari

AB261715 Lagos NAN in English 1631 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Ikeja, Jan 26 (NAN) — The UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, left Lagos today for Togo after a three-day visit to Nigeria in continuation of his visit to some West African countries.

The UN scribe was seen off at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, and some UN officials.

While in Nigeria, he had discussions with the head of state and delivered a lecture at the Institute of International Affairs.

Government Pledges 'Open-Door Policy' With Press

AB260945 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government has again pledged its commitment to maintain an open-door policy with the press. This was restated in Lagos yesterday by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, while exchanging views with the chairman of the International Press Institute, Max Snijders. He noted that the Nigerian press has so far performed creditably. Brigadier Idiagbon, however, warned certain members of the press to desist from their negative activities which, he said, tended to portray them in a bad light. Mr Snijders said his institute has about 2,000 members in 60 countries, asserting that one of its objectives was to win freedom for the press in all countries of the world.

Commission for UNESCO To Assess U.S. Withdrawal

AB261655 Lagos NAN in English 1543 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 26 (NAN) — The withdrawal of the U.S. from UNESCO will have adverse effects on the commission's activities in developing countries, an authoritative source said in Lagos today.

The source told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the National Commission for UNESCO would meet as soon

as its budget was approved to consider the effects of the withdrawal and "to re-order our priorities accordingly."

The U.S. makes the largest contribution of about 34 million naira annually. This constitutes 25 percent of UNESCO's total budget. The suspension of the U.S. contribution in 1975 for 2 years forced UNESCO to obtain interest-free loans to enable it to carry out its functions.

National Council of States To Meet in Lagos

AB261717 Lagos NAN in English 1650 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 26 (NAN) — The National Council of States will meet in Lagos on Tuesday to assess the situation in the states since the military governors assumed duties.

The Council is responsible for formulating policy guidelines on financial and socio-economic matters, subject to the approval of the Supreme Military Council. It also formulates policies on the implementation of national development plans.

The members of the Council are the head of Federal Military Government and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, the service chiefs, the inspector-general of police, the attorney general of the Federation, the minister of defence, and the 19 military governors.

SENEGAL

Joint Communiqué Issued on 'Arafat Visit to Dakar

AB261142 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Jan 84

["Joint Communiqué" issued in Dakar on 25 January at the end of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Senegal]

[Summary; intercepted in progress] They also made it possible to examine the most adequate ways and means to further strengthen the cooperation between Senegal and the Palestinian people which constitutes an example of sincere and active solidarity. "In this connection, His Excellency President Yasir 'Arafat underlined and praised the persevering, clear-sighted, and courageous role His Excellency President Abdou Diouf is playing on the international scene, particularly with regard to the Middle East problem and Palestinian issue which constitutes its central element. He expressed his gratitude for the brotherly support of President Diouf and the Senegalese people for the brotherly Palestinian people and their just cause.

"The Palestinian delegation emphasized the significance and political importance of the responsibilities the world community has entrusted to Senegal in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict, Senegal being the chairman of the UN committee for the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as well as a member of the Committee of Eight, the Nonaligned Movement, and the ad hoc committee of the Islamic Conference Organization." The two parties greatly rejoiced over the consolidation and strengthening of the achievements of the PLO in its armed struggle under the

clear-sighted, wise, and courageous leadership of His Excellency Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as well as over the progressive achievement of the noble objectives of the Islamic Conference.

"In this regard, Senegal expressed appreciation for Chairman 'Arafat's visit to Egypt after his departure from Tripoli in Lebanon because of its positive prospects. The two delegations reiterated the support of Senegal and PLO for the Arab plan adopted at Fes and hoped it would be adopted by the international community. In view of the impact of the Palestinian people's struggle, the two delegations stressed the need to do everything possible to consolidate the unity of the Palestinian people. They particularly expressed their indignation regarding the seizure and Judaization of Palestinian territories and the numerous deportation attempts being made by the Zionist occupation forces. The two parties hailed the heroic stands adopted by the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied territories as well as their struggle under the leadership of their sole representative, the PLO and its legitimate leaders. The two delegations also stressed the efforts that must be quickly made on the international scene to find a solution to the Palestinian crisis.

"After a thorough exchange of views concerning the situation in southern Africa, the two delegations reaffirmed the condemnation by Senegal and PLO of the odious system of apartheid as well as the occupation of Namibia in defiance of the pertinent U.N. resolutions. They emphasized and strongly denounced the alliance between South Africa and the Zionist state. They also stressed their support for ANC, SWAPO, and the frontline states. They appealed to the international community for more initiatives and actions aimed at compelling South Africa to respect the U.N. resolutions concerning the abolition of apartheid and cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia."

"His Excellency Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed his sincere gratitude to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf for the warm, friendly, and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation throughout their visit to Senegal. On behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO Executive Committee, he also conveyed fraternal greetings to the brotherly Senegalese people and their government and president."

UPPER VOLTA

Ghana Praised Prior to Rawlings Visit 4-6 Feb

AB262157 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Here now is a report from Martin Zerbo on yesterday's Cabinet meeting:

[Zerbo] The Cabinet meeting from 0900 to 2100 Wednesday, 25 January 1984, was presided over by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and head of state. The meeting successively examined the items on the agenda and made some nominations and dismissals after hearing several reports.

Talking about the security of the Upper Volta revolution and the strengthening of revolutionary order, Comrade Chairman Thomas Sankara gave instructions regarding the military training of our people, particularly students and school children. Soon, following the example of the revolutionary people of Po, our school children and students will receive military training incorporated in their school curricula, so that the revolutionary people of Upper Volta will gradually constitute a great people's revolutionary army capable of combating and completely liquidating internal counterrevolution for good.

Furthermore, Comrade Chairman Thomas Sankara informed the Cabinet on the expected visit to our country of our Comrade Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council and Ghanaian head of state, on a revolutionary friendly and solidarity visit from 4 to 6 February 1984. Thus, after his two meetings in Po with Comrade Thomas Sankara, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings will have contacts with the revolutionary people of Upper Volta through their militant branches in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso.

The Upper Volta people have always keenly followed developments in the political situation in Ghana since the proclamation of that country's independence in March 1957 by Dr Kwame Nkrumah, a great revolutionary patriot and pan-African militant who devoted his life to the struggle for Africa's independence and unity. Our people, deeply angered by the pro-imperialist coup d'etat perpetrated by treacherous officers who overthrew the progressive and anti-imperialist regime of Dr Nkrumah in February 1966, have always hoped to see a regime in Ghana which would take up the traditional revolutionary struggle of the Ghanaian people. That is why the Upper Volta people were very happy over the coming to power of Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, first in June 1979, and then in December 1981.

Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings and his comrades-in-arms, in response to the expectations of the popular masses of Ghana, and in translating their deep aspirations into a revolutionary transformation that is likely to restore to Ghana its lost prestige, have taken some revolutionary clean-up measures, while simultaneously supporting revolutionary and patriotic Africans. President Jerry Rawlings and his comrades-in-arms have always supported the patriotic and revolutionary struggle of the Upper Volta people, and made every effort for the victory of that struggle. To this end, the victory of the Upper Volta revolution on 4 August 1983 is also a victory for the revolution in Ghana and a factor for the consolidation of the Ghanaian revolution.

Therefore, the Upper Volta people should be, beginning today, mobilized and organized to reserve a rousing and militant welcome to Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings and his comrades, a welcome which should be worthy of the deep love he had for Dr Kwame Nkrumah, whom Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings succeeds. The Ghanaian people and their leader, Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, successor to President Kwame Nkrumah, are worthy of every admiration and consideration that the Upper Volta revolution will accord them.

ANGOLA

People's Assembly Approves Draft Laws; Session Ends

*MB270707 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 27 Jan 84*

[Text] The seventh ordinary session of the People's Assembly ended its proceedings yesterday with a ceremony presided over by its chairman, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. During the proceedings the deputies examined the current political and military situation in Angola, and approved a series of documents which had already been studied by the People's Assembly Permanent Commission. The deputies approved the draft laws on nationality, the national plan, and the state general budget for this year. They also approved laws which set up regional military councils, integrate the National Bank of Angola into the central state administration organizations, and establish conditions for the movement of foreigners in the country's interior, as well as laws creating the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the Council of Defense and Security. The seventh session of the People's Assembly also decided that our country would adhere to some conventions and join some international organizations, notably the World Interparliamentary Union, the World Intellectual Property Organization, and last year's International Coffee Convention.

The opening speech to the seventh meeting of the People's Assembly by the supreme leader of the party and the nation contained important guidelines for the development of this year's tasks, including the continuation of the state of emergency of the national plan and the national budget policy, with a view to reducing expenses. Speaking about the implementation of the tasks recommended at various levels and the difficulties which were encountered, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that it is now time to begin overcoming such difficulties and implementing the preestablished plans. Accordingly, the Angolan head of state pointed out that a number of measures which should be implemented to quickly solve the difficult situations facing us are not being carried out seriously. Very often they are completely ignored without blame being placed on those who were supposed to implement them or supervise their implementation. Meanwhile, the Defense and Security Commission of the People's Assembly will meet in Luanda today under the chairmanship of its coordinator, Deputy Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross. The meeting, which will be attended by all members and coworkers of the commission, begins at 1500.

540 UNITA Members Said Killed in Benguela in 1983

*MB271000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 27 Jan 84*

[Text] In Benguela Province last year, the defense and security forces annihilated five companies of the UNITA puppet group, killing 540 bandits. According to ANGOP, which cites an authorized military source, the actions were carried out near the municipalities of Bocoio, Balombo, Chongoroi, and to the north and east of Lobito. The defense and security forces in Benguela also took 25 prisoners and seized a large quantity of war materiel last year, notably PM mines used by the criminals for booby traps

on roads, vegetables belonging to peasants, cooperatives, and agricultural and stock-raising complexes. The defense and security force also recovered 1,156 head of cattle stolen by the puppets from the population, destroyed 1,677 enemy huts and seized a quantity of Portuguese currency. According to the same source, 1,345 civilians were also freed, thus ending their painful captivity during which they endured all types of criminal acts and humiliations.

As a result of the important offensive mounted by the defense and security forces last year, the main residential centers can now communicate among themselves in total security. This is a major victory, particularly in that this will facilitate the development of farming in an area well known for its potential. In addition, in Huambo Province, where an intense action is also being carried out with a view to totally annihilating what remains of the disbanded UNITA puppet gang, Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, chairman of the fourth military region, recently visited the municipality of Bailundo. During the visit, Comrade Liberdade noted the serious situation facing the civilians of Mungo municipality, who sought refuge in Bailundo municipality when faced with the murderous wrath of the puppet gangsters.

UNITA Issues Communique on Release of Czechoslovaks

*MB271006 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the
Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0430 GMT 27 Jan 84*

[Communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee at UNITA Central Base on 17 January]

[Text] UNITA Central Committee Communique:

1. Statements by the international press hint of appeals by President Husak of Czechoslovakia to the presidents of Ethiopia and Zambia to intercede with UNITA for the release of 20 Czechoslovak technicians captured in Alto Catumbela in March 1983.
2. The conditions for the eventual release have already been specified to the members of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. UNITA is willing to release the Czechoslovak technicians, inasmuch as their physical and mental health has deteriorated considerably.
3. Whoever is interested in the release of these Czechoslovak technicians must contact UNITA directly in order to study possible ways for an agreement.
4. Angola is at war and will continue to be at war for a long time to come, with all the consequences that this entails.

The struggle will triumph. United we shall win.

The UNITA Central Base in Angola. 17 January 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

Signed: Dr General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA.

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary on Crocker's Talks With Pik Botha

MB270740 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, are to hold talks in Cape Town today as part of the latest diplomatic attempts to move closer towards a settlement in South-West Africa.

Dr Crocker, who arrived in South Africa last night, is expected in Cape Town this morning for the talks scheduled to take place on a wine estate near Stellenbosch at 1300. Dr Crocker's visit to South Africa follows intensive diplomatic activity in the Cape Verde Islands, and to a lesser extent in Lisbon, during the past 10 days.

Although Dr Crocker's visit has given rise to careful optimism in other countries that there is a move afoot in the direction of less violence in the South-West African border area, our political correspondent points out that the big question remains whether Angola is prepared to respond more realistically to South Africa's offer of a cease-fire. South Africa stated last month that it was prepared to withdraw its forces from Angola for 30 days from 31 January on the condition that the situation would not be exploited militarily by Angola, the Cubans, and SWAPO. Angola's conditional acceptance was unacceptable to South Africa, and it is hoped that Dr Crocker will be able to give an indication whether Angola has in any way changed its standpoint.

Several other matters are expected to come up for discussion today. These include the general situation in southern Africa, as well as South Africa's relations with Mozambique. It's not known whether Dr Crocker will meet the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, but the responsibility of such talks cannot be excluded. The talks will probably continue tomorrow. After his visit to South Africa, Dr Crocker will leave for the so-called Frontline States and Europe.

Talks on Namibian Independence Held in Cape Town

MB261557 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] A delegation of the multiparty conference of South-West Africa/Namibia has held talks in Cape Town with the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha; the South African foreign affairs minister, Mr Roelof Botha; the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan; and the administrator general of South-West Africa/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk. The secretary of the conference, Mr (Johan de Waal), said the meeting was taking place against the background of recent developments concerning the question of independence for South-West Africa/Namibia.

Mr Roelof Botha confirmed that the meeting in Cape Town had taken place at the request of the multiparty conference of South-

West Africa/Namibia. Details on the topics discussed were not given, but our political correspondent reports that it can be accepted that attention was given to the visit to South Africa by the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who will hold talks with South African Government officials tomorrow.

Government Role Seen in MNR Release of Soviets

MB261710 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1655 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 26, SAPA — South Africa played an intermediary role in the release of 12 Soviet citizens by Mozambican Resistance Movement (RNM) guerrillas, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town today.

Approached for confirmation of South Africa's involvement, Mr Botha said the 12 Soviets were released in Malawi several months after the USSR, the U.S., Mozambique and other governments had made representations to South Africa to assist in securing the release of 14 Soviet citizens held hostage by RNM. Two Soviets were still being held by RNM.

He pointed out to these governments that "we do not control Renamo (RNM) or bear any responsibility for their actions," Mr Botha said.

There were still several considerations, however, that induced South Africa to assist in the attempts to obtain the release of the Soviet captives. Among the considerations were progress made in reaching stability in southern Africa and improvement of relations with Mozambique. "Attempts are continuing to endeavour to obtain the release of the remaining two captives," Mr Botha said.

The United States had made representations on humanitarian grounds. The Soviet Union and Mozambique had cooperated fully throughout the intricate negotiations.

Mr Botha was asked whether this incident would not be seen as support for claims that the South African Government supported resistance movements such as RNM and the LLA [Lesotho Liberation Army] of Lesotho. "If that is the conclusion they want to draw, let them draw it," Mr Botha said. "We do not control them or their actions but that does not say that it is impossible for South Africa to try and help," he said. "We do not support them but we are in a position to get through to them and persuade them to do a certain thing. Why not? We are in Africa," he said.

No Action Planned on Zimbabwe Envoy Incident

MB261405 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The deputy provincial secretary of the Transvaal, Mr Schalk Brits, says no action is to be taken against the traffic inspectors who were involved in the incident last year in which a Zimbabwean envoy's arm was broken.

Mr David Buyanga, the Zimbabwean deputy trade commissioner, was detained by the traffic inspectors at a roadblock near Louis Trichardt. Mr Brits says the administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Cruywagen, has submitted a report on the incident to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Botha Denies Lesotho Bishop's Overthrow Charge

*MB261813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 26, SAPA — The chairman of the Justice and Reconciliation Commission of the Anglican diocese of Lesotho was spreading false claims that South Africa wanted to violently overthrow the Lesotho Government, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town tonight.

He said it had come to the government's notice that Mr J.T. Mokotso, who led a deputation to see him this month, had been spreading the story since returning to Lesotho. Mr Botha categorically denied there was any truth in Mr Mokotso's claims.

Mr Mokotso and several other Lesotho citizens had asked to see him on January 5 and had expressed fears that Chief Leabua Jonathan would not hold elections while the LLA [Lesotho Liberation Army] resistance movement continued its campaign of violence.

They asked Mr Botha to try to stop the movement's cross-border raids that provided the excuses Chief Jonathan sought for refusing to call an election. Two days later Mr Mokotso said in Lesotho, South Africa wanted to overthrow Mr Jonathan's government by violent means, Mr Botha said.

Police Arrest UDF National Publicity Secretary

*MB261610 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Text] Orange Free State [OFS] police have arrested the national publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Terror Lekota. He apparently was in possession of banned material. UDF's executive member Poppa Molefi reports.

[Begin Molefi recording] We learn with concern of the arrest of the national publicity secretary of the UDF, Terror Lekota, in Welkom. He was arrested at about 1130 on Wednesday on his way to Welkom in the OFS. This is the second time that Lekota is being held in police custody in the past 4 months. He was released from Robben Island Maximum Security Prison only over a year ago where he served a term of 6 years. He is due to appear in court at 1200 today. [end recording]

Local Government Council To Hold Inaugural Session

*MB261338 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 26, SAPA — The newly formed Council for the Coordination of Local Government Affairs — the highest statutory forum for whites, Coloureds and Indians on local

government matters — will hold its inaugural meeting in Cape Town on Monday.

In a statement in Pretoria today, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, who is chairman of the Council, said one of the body's first tasks would be to appoint committees to investigate the role of local government in the new constitutional dispensation.

Among the issues to be investigated were municipal electoral qualification, recruitment, training, and retention of staff, criteria for the determination of geographical jurisdiction areas, joint rendering of services, regional institutions, and criteria for the establishment of viable local authorities and control over local authorities.

An action committee, which would be responsible for the day-to-day management of council affairs, would also be constituted at the meeting, to be held in the Cape Town City Council Chamber in the Civic Centre, he said.

Describing the establishment of the Council as an "historic milestone" in the constitutional development of the country, Mr Heunis said the body's main objective was to achieve inter-provincial coordination on local government affairs.

"The Council advises the government with regard to the coordination of those functions of local authorities which should be coordinated in the general interest of such authorities," he said.

It could also investigate and give advice on any matter pertaining to the functions of local authorities, he added.

The Council comprises representatives of government departments, provincial authorities, the United Municipal Executive of South Africa, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Association of Committees, the Institute of Town Clerks of South Africa, the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants of South Africa, the Institute of Municipal Engineers of South Africa, the South African Indian Council and the Association of Management Boards of Rural Coloured areas.

"The appointment of the Council does not detract from the role of the United Municipal Executive and the Ad Hoc Committee for Coloureds and Indians as mouthpieces for their respective communities," Mr Heunis said.

Natal Indian Congress Demands Constitution Referendum

*MB261758 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT
26 Jan 84*

[Text] The Natal Indian Congress [NIC] has decided on a referendum to test Indian opinion on the new constitution. NIC President (George Supersadh) reports:

[Begin Supersadh recording] The NIC demands as a right an opportunity for the Indian community to take its views on the constitution before any elections are held. The congress demands a referendum in which the Indian community will be asked by the congress to give an emphatic and resounding "no" vote to

apartheid and this constitution. The will of the community must be the final determinant of the acceptance or rejection of this constitution. [end recording]

NIC President (George Supersadh) and virtually the whole NIC have appeared in a Durban magistrate's court. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] Their appearance arises from a protest held outside the Durban City Hall on 14 November last year. The protesters were expressing their opposition to the South African Indian Council [SAIC] at a meeting organized by the SAIC and addressed by Prime Minister Pieter Botha. More than 40 people, including social workers, students, trade unionists, doctors, and lawyers, appeared briefly in a Durban Magistrate's Court today. The charge sheet has still not been finalized, so charges were not put to them and they were not asked to plead. The case was postponed to 1 March, at which date charges are likely to be dropped if the state's case is not ready. Before their court appearance, each of the accused was photographed individually by Security Police in an adjacent room, as the police said their earlier pictures had not come out.

SWAZILAND

Detainee's Application for Release Postponed

MB261010 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND
in English 26 Jan 84 pp 1, 15

[By TIMES reporter]

[Excerpt] Sixty-day detainee Kison Shongwe yesterday made another *habeus corpus* application in the High Court.

But Mr Shongwe's application for release from detention in Matsapa maximum security prison was postponed at the request of the Attorney General's office.

The application was postponed until a date to be fixed.

Mr Shongwe is also facing a high treason charge in connection with an alleged attempted coup.

ZAMBIA

Mulemba Meets With Envoys of USSR, Iraq, Nigeria

MB261909 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] The party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, met the ambassadors from the Soviet Union and Iraq and bade farewell to the outgoing Nigerian high commissioner in Lusaka today. Mr Mulemba and Soviet ambassador Mr V. Cherednik exchanged views on party-to-party relations, and agreed that regular contact between the two countries had been satisfactory, and that there was a need to maintain this. Later Mr Mulemba told the new Iraqi ambassador, Mr Adnan al-Ubaydi, that there was need to intensify the already good relations between the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and Ba'th Party of Iraq. He also hoped the Iran-Iraq war would be amicably solved.

Bidding farewell to the Nigerian high commissioner, Chief Ogunmola, Mr Mulemba praised him for his worthy contribution to the liberation struggle in the region, and hailed Nigeria's general notable contributions to the OAU.

ZIMBABWE

Mangwende Says Ties With Botswana Improving

MB261835 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
26 Jan 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says relations between Zimbabwe and Botswana have improved tremendously. Comrade Mangwende made the remark at a news briefing in Harare today. He said the improvement came as a result of on-going consultations between the two countries. The minister said Botswana has agreed to change its position that everyone who crosses into that country is a refugee.

Commenting on talks between racist South Africa and Mozambique, Comrade Mangwende said Zimbabwe sees nothing wrong with the talks, because they are intended to bring peace to southern Africa, where Pretoria's acts of aggression are rife.